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ODCA MEETS IN CARACAS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA050035 Rome IPS in Spanish 1719 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Caracas, 3 Dec (IPS) -- The Christian Democratic Organization of Latin America, ODCA, has said that Chile and Nicaragua represent "critical cases" in the continent's democracy and should be dealt with "urgently." This declaration was included in a communique released in Caracas today at the conclusion of ODCA's third meeting in which 17 Latin American Christian Democratic parties participated.

The 3-day meeting analyzed the region's political situation and finally confirmed that "democratization has continued to progress in Latin America," but warned that a backward movement occurred in Panama and that danger has been observed in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Christian Democrats harshly criticized the Chilean military regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet and pointed out that Pinochet, "having reached the lowest point in his failure, has stepped up his repression against the Chilean people." The declaration added: "The moment has come for all Latin American and world democratic forces to make this dictatorship feel the weight of our definitive condemnation."

In addition, the document asserts that the Nicaraguan Government "is still running against its original revolutionary project that included democratic pluralism." According to the ODCA, the Sandinist government "has continued to be involved in domestic violence and international confrontation." The ODCA has proposed an "effective dialogue" in Nicaragua, similar to the one being held between the Salvadoran rebels and the government.

ODCA President Aristides Calvani, a conservative, said during a press conference that the Central American situation requires a dialogue between the Socialist International and the world's Christian Democrats. According to Calvani, the Contadora Group made a mistake by presenting its document on peace for the Central American region because "a conflict does not exist among these nations, but there are domestic conflicts in various countries which affect the neighboring countries."

Furthermore, the ODCA warned "developed democratic countries against supporting and orienting international financing organization," and stated that "indifference and insensitivity" could lead the democratic struggle to an "eventual failure."

The ODCA also proclaimed its rejection of violence and its commitment to seek in Latin America "a way to self-development in view of the failure of the individualistic capitalism and the state collectivism."

The 17 parties that met in Caracas agreed to hold Latin America's 11th Christian Democratic Congress in Caracas in October of 1985.

FIRST ANDEAN PESO ISSUE AMOUNT ANNOUNCED

WA050800 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Nov 84 p A 1

[Excerpt] The plenipotentiary delegates to the Cartagena agreement meeting in Lima have decided to create the Andean peso as the unit of account for trade among the five Andean nations, agreeing on an initial issue equivalent to $80 million at the end of this year, according to an announcement made yesterday by the board coordinator, Ambassador Pedro Carmona. Although the policy decision was adopted, application of the measure awaits reports and suggestions from the central banks of member-nations. The Andean unit of account would be used fundamentally for intraregional trade.

PRESIDENT SAYS ALL CABINET MINISTERS CONFIRMED

PY041427 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1240 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today stated that all the ministers of his cabinet are confirmed and announced that next week he will address the nation "on everything we believe we have accomplished since we took over the government a year ago."

Alfonsin departed at 0915 for Pigue, Buenos Aires Province, where he will attend the ceremonies marking the centennial of the town. At Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport, from whose military base he departed, the president said that the agreement on Argentina's foreign debt with private banks, reached last weekend, was very good. "I congratulate the economy minister and the president of the Central Bank," Alfonsin said, adding that "now we must export more, invest more, that is, grow."

Speaking about Pope John Paul's upcoming visit to Argentina, the president admitted that he has read the report in the newspaper and would be overjoyed to have the pope visit Argentina.

Alfonsin also recalled that French immigrants settled the area of Pigue and founded this town in Buenos Aires Province 100 years ago. "We will pay a visit to the grandchildren of those men and women who contributed to our society," Alfonsin concluded.

ALFONSIN TO ATTEND SUMMIT ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

PY041353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin and five other heads of state will hold a summit meeting on nuclear disarmament during the visit which the Argentine president will pay to India in January. This information was disclosed by Indian Ambassador to Argentina Lakhan Lal Mehrotra after a meeting held with Alfonsin, to whom he delivered a personal message from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The ambassador stated that he had extended an official invitation to President Alfonsin, which was accepted, to meet in New Delhi with the Mexican, Swedish, Greek, India, and Tanzanian heads of state. As is known, Argentina and the aforementioned countries have signed a declaration demanding concrete actions to achieve nuclear disarmament and warning of the threat which the proliferation of such arms represents to mankind.

Referring to the visit that Alfonsin will make to India on 22 January, Mehrotra said that it will "be the visit of a head of state of a democratic country to the greatest democracy in the world. Therefore, we are eagerly awaiting such a significant visit." The Indian ambassador said that Alfonsin "not only will be a guest of the Indian Government but also of the entire nation, and as such he will take part in the ceremonies on 26 January when we celebrate the Day of the Republic." The diplomat noted that Alfonsin's visit to India "will serve to increase the paths for international cooperation between the countries and also to improve bilateral relations in all fields."

Regarding the support which President Alfonsin will allegedly grant Prime Minister Gandhi for another 4-year term at the head of the Nonaligned Movement, the Indian ambassador asserted that "I believe we have the president's full support to continue holding the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement for a new term."

FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 3-DAY VISIT TO ALGERIA

For Buenos Aires TELAM and ANSA accounts of the visit to Algeria by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, see the North Africa section of the 4 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GRINSPUN TO VISIT FRANCE; MISSION TO JAPAN

PY050020 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1805 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (DYN) -- Reliable Finance Ministry sources today confirmed that Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun will travel to France on 11 December to hold meetings with Paris Club representatives and to prepare for the meetings he is scheduled tohold with European bankers in the second half of January 1985. Grinspun, who will return to Argentina on 16 December, will meet with French bankers to sign agreements with the Paris Club and he will inform them on the recent agreement that has been achieved by Argentine Central Bank President Enrique Garcia Vazquez with commercial banks in the United States.

It has also been learned that an Argentine mission will visit Japan from 3-13 December to inform the private banking sector and international credit organizations based in Tokyo about the agreements that have been achieved on the Argentine renegotiation of the foreign debt. This mission will be headed by Garcia Vazquez, and it will be made up of Santiago del Peruo and Gustavo Grinspun, Argentine representatives to foreign banks established in the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER WARNS OF NICARAGUAN INVASION

PY042115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (EFE) -- Argentine presidential adviser Aldo Tesio today asserted that the democratic Argentine Government is most likely getting ready to close the way to troops that intend to invade Nicaragua. Tesio noted that an various occasions President Raul Alfonsin has expressed his decisive support for the Contadora Group's actions in Central America. However, Tesio said, we believe that something more is needed now. Latin America must be warned that if our support of Nicaragua does not suffice, we will have to tell the northern invaders that they will not enter Nicaragua.

Tesio here tonight opened the first consultative meeting of Caribbean and Latin American democratic youth organizations which will be in session in Buenos Aires until 5 December. The meeting has the following basic objectives: demonstrating the solidarity of the continent's youth for the Argentine democratic process; implementing solid plans regarding solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government; and preparing for the XII World Youth Festival that is to take place in Moscow during 1985. This meeting of the World Front of Democratic Youth (FMJD) is the first to take place on the continent since the meeting that was held in Santiago in 1970, because since then conditions have not been appropriate for this type of meeting. There are 60 delegations participating in this FMJD meeting in Buenos Aires and they come from the 23 member-countries of the organization and friends of the same, including delegates from Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Peru, and Jamaica.

BRITISH BASE TRANSFER TO CHILE DENOUNCED

PY041113 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0011 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (TELAM) -- Admiral Isaac Rojas, retired, today invited President Raul Alfonsin through a letter to publicly state and justify before the people the concession by Great Britain to Chile of the Adelaide Antarctic Base. According to the admiral, this is a flagrant provocation by the two allied nations, which proves their understanding during the war for the recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

The note from the former vice president refers to the concession to Chile by the British Government of a base located in the Palmer Peninsula, a base which under the name of Lieutenant Tomas Carvajal Villaroel will serve as a base for the Chilean Air Force. The letter addressed to Alfonsin says: "In view of the concession by Great Britain to Chile of the Adelaide Antarctic Base, a base that will be renamed Lieutenant Tomas Carvajal Villaroel by the Chilean Air Force, I invite the president to publicly justify before the people this new situation. This information, released on the same day the Argentine-Chilean agreement was signed in Rome, was a flagrant provocation by the two allied nations, which proves their understanding during the war for the recovery of the Malvinas Islands."

In conclusion, the retired admiral says: "I would also like to inform you of the possible concession by Great Britain to Chile of the Diego Ramirez Island, near Cape Horn, for the installation of a naval and missile base that will seriously affect the security of the Argentine Republic."

JUSTICIALIST ECONOMISTS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

PY041207 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Justicialist Party economists, in a criticism of President Raul Alfonsin's administration, yesterday claimed that a year after the October 1983 elections "we see that the rigorous, consistent and imaginative (economic) plan that the country needed simply does not exist."

On a separate Justicialist front, La Rioja Governor Carlos Nenem called for former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron to return to the country and assume the party leadership "once the mandates have been reconfirmed."

In a statement issued at the close of a "National Socio-Economic Congress," economists linked to Peronist leaders Italo Luder, Raul Matera, Carlos Grosso and Antonio Cafiero, among others, claimed that Alfonsin's "promises made before and after the electoral campaign contrast daily with harsh reality."

"As was foreseeable," the Peronists added, the International Monetary Fund and "the huge economic powers are the ones dictating the principle lines of economic policy." The economists also charged that the government is being too easy on the "privileged sectors."

"A clear example of this," they said, "is the impunity with which the financial speculators operate, the inability to give fiscal policy a redistributive touch, the absolute indecision in the area of industrial priorities, and the explicit support given to the political presence of sectors of the old cattle oligarchy."

In La Rioja, Menem demanded that national party leaders made a decision on whether to call for Mrs Peron's return because "a movement like ours can't be run from Europe."

Menem spoke to reporters after meeting with National Deputies Miguel Unamuno, Julio Barbaro, and Roberto Garcia to discuss plans of forming a new internal party grouping to compete with the current national leadership headed by party vice president Lorenzo Miguel.

YACYRETA DAM BUDGET TO BE SEVERELY CUT

PY022005 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Dec 84 p 17

[Text] The government has severely reduced the 1985 budgetary provisions for the Argentine-Paraguayan Yacyreta hydroelectric project, on the upper Parana, in line with its policy of strict cut-backs in public spending, reliable sources said yesterday. The sources said the measure was also prompted by financial problems of the U.S. Allis-Chalmers Company, which was to supply 16 of the project's 24 turbines. They also claimed difficulties in the financing of the project by the U.S. Eximbank [Export-Import Bank].

The budgetary restrictions called for no spending, during 1985, on work not indispensable for the progress of the project, as a result of the delays in the delivery of the turbines, the sources said. The Eximbank had rescheduled its priorities because of these delays, which in turn had delayed financing, they added.

The Argentine-Paraguayan agreement on the project -- originally proposed by two Argentine engineers in 1921 -- was signed in 1973 and the work was to be completed by 1979. Under the subsequent rescheduling of the project, work on the dam itself was to have begun in mid-1983, but has now been indefinitely postponed.

Work completed so far includes housing for workers in the Corrientes town of Ituzaingo, access roads, the transformation of the Paraguayan village of Ayolas into a town of certain importance, and the building of an airport on the Paraguayan side.

PRC WANTS TO INVEST IN METAL MINING SECTOR

PY040020 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Min Yu, head of the mission sent by the PRC foreign credit and investment corporation, has said that the PRC is interested in making investments in Argentina's metal mining sector. The delegation, which came at the invitation of the Argentine Mining Secretariat, has held several meetings with Argentine officials and businessmen. The visitors remarked that the PRC wants to participate in projects dealing with the exploitation of copper, potassium, and lithium.

BRIEFS

MISSILE-CARRYING CORVETTE -- The La Plata Shipyard and Naval Fleet of the State has just launched a missile-carrying corvette of the Meko-140 class. It was built, under license of the Voes Blohm Shipyard of the FRG. The corvette is equipped with two double 40-70 Breda machine guns, an Otto Melara 76-82 cannon, a system of Exocet 38-mm missiles, two triple torpedo launching tubes, a Degais system for launching decoys, and a helicopter. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Nov 84 p 6 PY]

CONADEP BOOK -- The National Commission on Disappeared Persons (Conadep) today will release to the public a 350-page book entitled "Never Again." The book summarizes the investigations that the commission made into the human rights abuses during the years of military government in Argentina. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Nov 84 PY]

COB DECIDES TO END GENERAL STRIKE 5 DECEMBER

PY050225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0151 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Dec (EFE) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) decided today to lift the strike that it has been carrying out for 7 days against the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The COB's decision was approved in a plenum meeting of labor leaders held in La Paz.

The union leaders received from the government an increase in the minimum salary that was established at 953,104 Bolivian pesos ($104); government guarantees that it will freeze prices for 30 days on 10 articles of the family basket; and that it will guarantee food supplies to cities and rural areas.

The plenum meeting of labor leaders studied in detail the government's offers to put a halt to the fast [as received] that completely paralyzed this Andean country and that generated persistent rumors about the existence of a military coup to oust Siles Zuazo and takeover power. However, COB leaders warned the executive branch that if the respective decrees are not issued within a 48-hour deadline, they will again resort to measures of pressuring the Siles Zuazo regime.

COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo said that the struggle of labor sectors to achieve its economic demands has not ended. He also reasserted his criticisms against the government for implementing an incoherent economic policy that is causing hunger among Bolivians.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 0111 GMT on 5 December adds: "The COB general assembly decided to lift the general strike effective tomorrow, 5 December, at 0000."]

Factory Workers Continue Strike

PY050140 Oruro Radio Battalion Topater in Spanish 0133 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Despite the decision made by the COB to lift the indefinite general strike, factory workers have just announced that the COB decision will not be obeyed at the national level. In other words, the factory workers are continuing the indefinite general strike at the national level.

PEASANT UNION OFFICIAL INJURED IN EXPLOSION

PY041651 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Representatives of the Sole Trade Union Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers [Confederacion Sindical Unica de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia -- Csutcb], stated that one of its leaders in Montero had been the target of a terrorist attack and is now in a coma.

The peasant leaders said that the culture secretary of the regional Csutcb office in northern Santa Cruz, whose name they did not disclose, was seriously injured yesterday when he received a package containing a bomb. The representatives stated that the leader had received, at Csutcb headquarters in Montero, a package that exploded while he was opening it. The explosion amputated his two hands and injured him seriously in the thorax. He was taken to Santa Cruz for emergency medical treatment, but he was still in a very critical condition yesterday.

The leaders stated that the attack against the Csutcb culture secretary of Santa Cruz "reveals the rightist sectors' intentions to physically eliminate union leaders throughout the country."

MALUF SCORES PDS DISSIDENTS IN CHAMBER SPEECH

PY042200 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 4 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Government party presidential candidate Paulo Maluf, in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies, Monday reaffirmed that he will not renounce his candidacy and attacked the party's dissidents who are planning to vote for opposition candidate Tancredo Neves in the Electoral College.

Maluf's speech was his first in the Chamber since he was elected a federal deputy from Sao Paulo in 1982. In it he spent most of his time attacking the Liberal Front, the members of the PDS party who have formed an alliance with the opposition in support of Neves. Calling the dissidents "opportunists," Maluf charged that they had moved to the opposition for "personal interests" and further claimed that the same individuals who today are voicing liberal points of view previously defended "rightist" positions.

In the past week, Maluf's candidacy suffered a severe blow when the Supreme Electoral Court ruled against his efforts to enforce a party-line vote in the Electoral College which would have obliged the PDS dissidents to vote for him. After the court ruling many Maluf supporters called for the candidate to renounce his candidacy, something that again on Monday Maluf refused to do. Instead, the candidate attempted to paint the PDS dissidents as hypocrites while defending his own credentials as a liberal. Along this line, Maluf called for a direct election of Brazil's next president, a position he himself opposed when an amendment for a direct election was presented to Congress earlier this year. Maluf said that if elected he will eliminate the last vestiges of authoritarian laws in the country and will establish direct elections for Brazil's future presidents. Despite the harshness of his attack on the PDS dissidents, Maluf said that he believes the group will eventually return to the PDS.

NEVES WITHDRAWS POSTELECTION REFERENDUM PROPOSAL

PY041314 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Dec 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- After a 1-hour meeting with Vice President Aureliano Chaves at Jaburu Palace, presidential candidate for the Democratic Alliance Tancredo Neves withdrew his suggestion of holding a referendum after the Electoral College assembly, so that the people may legitimize the election of President Figueiredo's successor. While making the announcement, Tancredo Naves had with him the results of a survey conducted by the Brazilian Public Opinion and Statistics Institute which characterized him as "a sensible man who is concerned about the interested in people's problems."

While withdrawing his referendum proposal, Tancredo Neves explained: I aired the suggestion as a topic of debate; I was not making a public decision.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE -- The Getulio Vargas Foundation has announced that the accumulated inflation rate over the 12-month period beginning November 1983 is 215.1 percent. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Nov 84 PY]

GASOLINE SALE TO NIGERIA -- General (Araquim de Oliveira), member of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation administrative council, has announced that the sale of gasoline processed at the (Gabriel Pasos) refinery will be sold to Nigeria at $34 per barrel. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Nov 84 PY]

UN ENVOY SAYS HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS 'UNACCEPTABLE'

PY041324 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts The Chilean Ambassador to the United Nations, Pedro Daza, today reported that the position of Chile at the United Nations is to cooperate in the worldwide treatment of human rights.

[Begin Daza recording] There is a problem of selectivity within the United Nations. This means that it is violating its internal rules and Charter in two ways. First, the United Nations should be concerned about worldwide human rights, but the committee that handles this issue in practice does not concentrate on worldwide human rights problems. It concentrates particularly on three Latin American countries, and mainly on Chile. The UN report was presented in the terms I have just described, and therefore it is illegitimate. We do not attach any importance to it, but I repeat, we are willing to cooperate with the United Nations as long as it complies with its Charter. [end recording]

DEL VALLE ON POPE'S VISIT, 'FOREIGN INTERFERENCE'

PY041830 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that the pope's visit to Chile is a fact. He added that during the meeting he held with the pope in Rome he briefed him on the Chilean domestic situation but the Holy Father did not make any statements in that regard. However, he said, the pope wants to visit Chile once the legislative branches of Argentina and Chile have ratified the treaty on the southern border conflict. Del Valle also disclosed that his ministry, together with the secretary general of government, will study how to counteract the campaign against Chile launched by certain foreign media orchestrated by the Soviet Union and international communism. Del Valle pointed out that Chile will not accept other countries acting as mediators in its domestic affairs.

Referring to the meeting held with the pope, the foreign minister said they had discussed confidential issues but that there were other issues that he could disclose. Jaime del Valle also briefed President Pinochet on the meeting held with the Holy Father.

[Begin Del Valle recording] The pope's visit to Chile is a fact; he has repeatedly voiced his desire to come. He not only told me but also other persons about this desire. Now, the important thing is to determine when he will come. A date cannot be set since it all depends on the two countries' legislative branches' approval of the treaty. [end recording]

Regarding U.S. State Department and other governments' interest in the Chilean domestic situation, the foreign minister said that our country will not accept other states acting as mediators.

[Begin recording] They may voice their concern but they have no reason to interfere in our government or to impose one theory or another. It is a problem which we Chileans must solve and there is not reason for us to request another country to interfere. This has never been the case and there is no reason why we should accept it now. This happened with the Spanish Government. It voiced its opinion on Chilean domestic affairs with no reason to do so. We never interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. It is obvious that we are concerned or hurt over the situation in some countries, but we keep our opinion to ourselves. We do not send our ambassadors to teach those countries a lesson, or tell them how they must solve their problems, or offer to mediate, because I believe that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

IAPA MISSION ARRIVES ON OBSERVATION VISIT

PY031358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 2 Dec (AFP) -- According to an Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] report, IAPA Vice President Edward Hart arrived today in Santiago heading an IAPA mission to observe in the field the press censorship that has been enforced by the government headed by General Augusto Pinochet. In addition to Hart, the IAPA delegation is made up of three representatives from the organization which groups newspaper owners and directors of the continent. This group will be joined on 3 December by IAPA President Alberto Gainza, who will arrive in Santiago from Buenos Aires, according to the group spokesman. This is the first IAPA mission to visit Chile in the last 11 years. During their 5-day visit, the IAPA delegates plan to hold meetings with members of the Chilean Journalists Association, the Foreign Press Correspondents Association, and government authorities.

Meets With Cuadra

PY050219 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Regarding the meeting held with IAPA representatives, Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra reported that they had mainly requested information about the situation of the media in Chile. I told them the reasons that led the government to issue Decree No 217, in keeping with the powers it has under the state of siege. This decree establishes suspensions and restrictions on the freedom of information and of opinion, the minister reported. Cuadra said that in order to learn more on the subject, the IAPA representatives asked him several questions. Upon being asked if the IAPA representatives had requested anything concrete, Cuadra replied that they did not. They talked to me about the importance of clearly understanding the exceptional situation that the state of siege represents, a point on which we agreed, he said.

Regarding the latest terrorist attacks that took place in the past few hours, Cuadra confirmed that in fact some explosions did take place in Santiago last night.

GOVERNMENT BANISHES 84 PERSONS TO INTERIOR

26 Banished

PY032346 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] According to Interior Ministry decrees, 26 more persons have been banished to various places in the interior of the country. To date, 163 persons remain banished to the interior, and 86 more persons are being held at the disposal of the Interior Ministry for violating the state security law.

58 More Banished

PY042350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The Government Social Communications Agency (Dinacos) has reported that 58 more persons were banished to the interior of the country, as ordered by Interior Ministry decrees, based on the temporary constitutional Article 24. These persons were banished to towns located in the second, seventh, ninth, and tenth regions of Chile.

CURFEW HOURS REDUCED, LIFTED FOR WEEKEND

PY041738 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] According to Resolution 31, issued by the office of the chief of the emergency zone, curfew hours in the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province have been reduced. The resolution states that as of today the normal curfew hours in Santiago and San Antonio will be from 0100 until 0500 on weekdays, and on the weekends from 0200 until 0500, that is, on Friday and Saturday nights. Regardless of the aforementioned resolution and only during this weekend, that is, Friday and Saturday nights, there will be no curfew.

We reiterate that during the week the curfew hours will be from 0100 until 0500 and on the weekends from 0200 until 0500, and only on this coming Friday and Saturday nights will the curfew be lifted in Santiago and San Antonio.

Valparaiso Curfew Lifted

PY042050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1535 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Valparaiso, Chile, 4 Dec (EFE) -- The curfew in the Chilean city of Valparaiso and its province has been reduced by 1 hour on orders of the headquarters of that zone. As of today, the curfew will be enforced from 1000 to 0500 during week days and from 0200 over the weekends and on the eves of holidays.

The same headquarters has suspended the curfew on 7, 8, and 9 December at the petition of Bishop Juan Francisco de Borja. The feast of the Immaculate Conception and the pilgrimage to the Vazquez Sanctuary take place on the aforementioned days.

Increase Announced in Number of Carabineros

PY042120 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Dec 84 p C 4

[Text] Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal Prado, retired, has stated that the number of Carabineros will be increased to 28,000 men. He stated that currently the police institution has between 25,000 and 26,000 men and that the pertinent legal authorization has been obtained for increasing personnel to the above-mentioned figure. "Carabineros," he said, "will be updated in the matter of personnel."

ANTARCTIC AFFAIRS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TREATY

PY050150 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Dec 84 p C 1, C 4

[Excerpts] Ambassador Fernando Zegers, Chilean representative for Antarctic Affairs, yesterday praised the recent resolution that the United Nations General Assembly issued in this regard and he also noted the importance that signatory countries of the Antarctic Treaty grant to expanding their presence on the frozen continent. The official, who is also Chilean ambassador to Spain, participated in a UN discussion of the Antarctic issue. At the time Zegers reasserted Chile's position in favor of maintaining the present system in the Antarctic.

Interviewed yesterday, Zegers noted that Chile and other members of the Antarctic agreement have firmly opposed the proposal submitted by Malaysia to internationalize the Antarctic Continent and the establishment of an ad hoc UN committee to discuss this issue. Zegers noted that his initiative aims to establish a parallel mechanism.

Asked why the Antarctic Treaty is a better solution than the internationalization of the continent, the Chilean diplomat said that first of all the Antarctic agreement is a great diplomatic success. He said: "It is the best-operating tool in an international system that is operating quite badly. Let us not forget that there have been numerous conflicts since World War II, that we have been unable to achieve an international agreement on disarmament, and that the world's ecological system is in serious shape."

Zegers added: "But the Antarctic is the only region in the world where there are no conflicts, the only region in the world th . is demilitarized. The system has operated so well there that countries that dc not maintain diplomatic relations, such as ours and the USSR, normally cooperate with each other. Moreover, citizens from countries at war can sit at the same table, such as happened during the Malvinas conflict between Great Britain and Argentina." He noted: "It is a peaceful region, it is a demilitarized region, it is a region of exemplary international cooperation; it is an area that is a rich ecological reserve as opposed to the ecological destruction that is taking place in the entire world; and it is a subsystem that is operating much better than the overall international system."

Moreover, Zegers said that the Antarctic Treaty ended, among other things, what he defined as "the battle over sovereignty" by safeguarding the sovereign rights of those countries that have territorial claims, such as Chile, and by upholding the position of those countries that do not necessarily recognize these rights.

ICEBREAKER TO BE BUILT FOR ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

PY042131 Santiago El MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Dec 84 p C 1, C 4

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal said yesterday that the Navy's Docks and Yards, ASMAR, have started studies to build an icebreaker in their own yards in Talcahuano. Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal, retired, made this statement yesterday when he praised the Chilean Air Force for its first landing in the South Pole. Carvajal said that the Chilean Air Force task and ASMAR's future icebreaker will complement each other and will enable Chile to continue exploring the frozen continent. He added that the already existing bases and future ones will enable us to continue with our land explorations. He also noted that there is interest in acquiring an icebreaker. He said that "this is a long-term task that will take at least 2 years after the decision is made. But it is within our plans to have an icebreaker so that we may arrive under much safer conditions at Antarctic bases." The defense minister said that for the time being Chile only has a settlement in the periphery and that "an icebreaker is necessary if we are to go inland."

U.S. EXTRADITION REQUEST FOR PROFESSOR DENIED

PA032152 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 24 Nov 84 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] With a resolution dated yesterday, President Betancur and Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez denied the extradition of university professor Sixto Antonio Granados Henriquez, which had been requested by U.S. judiciary authorities, because of alleged drug trafficking activities in the State of Georgia. The Supreme Court of Justice had approved the extradition of Granados Henriquez, who was arrested and has been confined to La Picota Prison.

The government bases its position on two important facts: There is some doubt as to the identity of the person arrested by U.S. authorities and there is proof that the accused has worked as a full-time professor of the School of Educational Sciences at the University of the Atlantico for the past 10 years, and there is no evidence that he was outside of Colombia during the time that the crimes attributed to him were committed.

The explanatory part of the extradition denial concludes as follows: Given the existence of doubt as to whether this is the person to whom the extradition request refers and that Mr Sixto Antonio Granados Henriquez is in fact that person, and for reasons of equity and justice, the governmnet has no choice but to deny the U.S. Government's extradition request and to request copies of the file so that the judicial branch can investigate any possible crime that this citizen may have committed in Colombian territory." As a result of all this, the government ordered the immediate release of Professor Sixto Antonio Granados Henriquez.

MINISTRY ON CONTACTS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

PA032347 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Communique issued by Finance Ministry on meetings held with international financial institutions, issued in Bogota 24 November]

[Text] Members of the government's economic team visited Washington from 12-16 November with the main objective of presenting the national government's economic program and its foreign credit requirements to multilateral credit organizations. In addition to the agreements reached on regular credits for 1985, progress was made in the talks with the World Bank to obtain a $300 million credit to finance imports related to export products. An agreement was reached in principle regarding the requirements to receive this credit. A mission from this bank will arrive in the country during the last few days of November, to discuss the technical aspects and negotiate the guarantees that will give access to the credit as soon as it is approved by the institution's board of directors, so that the funds can be made available during the first part of 1985.

Meetings were also held with the IDB to discuss the financial aid program and the urgent need to negotiate loans for industrial reactivation. To this end, the IDB will send a delegation to Colombia soon.

With the presentation of our current economic policy, international commercial banks are expected to renew credits. To this end, meetings are being scheduled with the main credit institutions in the country during the months of December and January. The first series of meetings will be at the technical level, and will possibly take place on 10-11 December. During these days, members of the economic team will visit the principal banks, to present them with our economic program, which not only analyzes and reviews the fiscal, monetary, and economic situation, but also specific foreign aid programs requiring support from these institutions.

The economic adjustments program implemented by the national government, along with the encouraging outlook of the Colombian economy in the next few years, enhanced by coal and oil exports, leads us to believe that Colombia will overcome the difficulties experienced as a result of the fiscal deficit and the external economic imbalance. Within this framework, we will ask the international banks for financial aid, without the commitment of formal agreements with the IMF. In this respect, the Colombian Government must emphatically stress that its economic adjustment program is not subject to any agreement, or to any formal or informal commitment with the IMF. On the contrary, the contacts made by the economic team with IMF experts in Washington were to inform this institution about the policies adopted by our country, and to actually maintain that because of the adjustment programs and the perspectives on the Colombian economy, we did not consider it necessary or opportune to actually launch the country on a formal program with that institution. However, as an IMF member, Colombia did ask for the institution's technical assistance to analyze, in association with Colombian professionals, the financial situation of the decentralized sector in order to take advantage of the methods and experiences of the IMF experts in an area requiring a thorough analysis by Colombian economic authorities.

BETANCUR URGES ALL GUERRILLAS TO ACCEPT AMNESTY

PA042200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0815 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Bogota, 2 Dec (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur urged the guerrilla groups that have not accepted the amnesty to do so, and invited the groups that did sign a truce to "debate the people's support at the polls." He added: "This can be the decisive year, if we can get the other guerrilla groups that refused to participate in the dialogue and cease-fire to accept the truce, the same as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]."

The Colombian president made the call last Saturday, at the inauguration of the railroad for El Cerrejon's coal mining complex in La Guajira, in northern Colombia, considered the greatest engineering enterprise in the country's history.

Betancur added: "I want all Colombians to participate in the 'national dialogue,' because I am not afraid of those who disagree with the government; on the contrary, I like to confront ideas in order to be able to conduct a better government."

Betancur's call in El Cerrejon was tacitly directed to the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the Ricardo Franco Commando, a FARC dissident faction, since these two groups have repeatedly refused to participate in any dialogue on the country's pacification. Betancur invited these radical groups to accept the Amnesty Law promulgated by his government in December 1982, which he described as "broad and generous."

In officially announcing the beginning of the FARC's "test year," Betancur said that he hopes that the pacification process he has undertaken will "make it possible for all Colombians to live without confrontation under the same Colombian sky." He added: "Colombia does not belong to one political party, it is not owned by the Liberals or Conservatives, it belongs to all our compatriots, regardless of their ideology, as long as they respect the Constitution and the laws."

RELEASED M-19 LEADER ON TRUCE SITUATION

PA021459 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] An hour ago, three 19 April Movement, M-19, leaders, Antonio Navarro Wolff, Alfonso Jakim, and Luis Hernando Chara Lara, were released by the authorities when it was determined that it could not be proved they were carrying arms illegally. They were being held at the national Modelo Prison.

Antonio Navarro made exclusive statements to Radio Super at his residence in Tequendama after his release. He said that the political campaign of candidate Ivan Marino Ospina will be officially initiated today in Cali. Navarro said that this campaign will be financed with revenue secured from the sale of bonds to be sold in the near future.

Navarro also said that the members of the M-19 feel threatened and that another M-19 leader could be murdered soon. He said he will hold a personal meeting with President Belisario Betancur to discuss the peace agreement. He has noted that the government, the military sector to be specific, has not complied with the truce agreement.

Navarro said that the bill calling for mayoral elections, a bill that was approved by the House of Representatives around the middle of the week, will not be approved by the Senate. He said that political groups such as the Liberal and Conservative Parties will oppose this government initiative.

The three M-19 leaders today demanded that agreements reached when the truce was signed be complied with. Radio Super interviewed Navarro in his Tequendama apartment. Asked if he felt that his life were in danger and if he needed arms, he said:

[Begin recording] [Navarro] The cease-fire agreement signed with the government establishes that the government will provide certain guarantees that include, of course, our personal security.

[Reporter] Do you require bodyguards?

[Navarro] We believe that the guarantee aspect of the agreement must be complied with, and the guarantees include personal security. We do believe since Toledo [Carlos Toledo Plata, M-19 leader shot and killed by unidentified gunmen on 10 August 1984] died it is reasonable to think that bodyguards are needed.

[Reporter] Mr Navarro, how do you see the current situation?

[Navarro] It has deteriorated. The economic and social situation does not look good for this year or next. The IMF measures being applied lead us to believe that the recession and the poor economic situation will last at least until the end of the administration of Dr Betancur. The national dialogue has become stagnant, and this dialogue was the hope for conciliating a series of positions on necessary changes. Some people are beginning to lose faith in this dialogue, which is now half-dead. For this reason, we believe that the important thing right now is to have guarantees for the development of politics, and the national dialogue should again become what it was when the agreement was signed: a commitment to secure, through dialogue, necessary changes to achieve peace. We want to talk with Dr Betancur about this.

[Reporter] How are you going to initiate a political campaign? It has been said that your people want to win the presidency in 1986. How will that campaign be conducted?

[Navarro] We have already initiated the political campaign. Today, at this moment, at the Humberto Pereda Coliseum in the (Guerrido) Park of Medellin, in Barranquilla, a mass rally is scheduled to take place. [end recording]

Antonio Navarro also revealed that the M-19's political campaign is in full swing and that the movement already has important voter potential in several cities of the country. He also referred to the House of Representatives' approval of the bill calling for the popular election of mayors. He said that this will contribute to the consolidation of democracy in the country.

PATRIA EDITORIAL VIEWS DEMONSTRATION IN POSADAS

PY041608 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 4 Dec 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Bridges: One Being Built and Another Destroyed"]

[Text] A bridge over the Parana River is being built to link Encarnacion, Paraguay, with Posadas, Argentina. A bridge there or at any other site is not only a work of engineering but a symbol of an effort to overcome geographical impediments to integration, as well as, in the case of an international bridge, of mutual rapprochement between peoples, disregarding considerations other than genuine friendship, common endeavor, and sincere cooperation.

When physical bridges are lacking, there exist the bridges of morals, friendship, and solidarity. As the lyrical phrase in countless speeches says: Borders unite rather than separate us. And even if a river cuts through the borders, a flow of respect and affection still is a factor of union. This is a deeply rooted respect because it is anchored in the self-determination of peoples and the doctrine of noninterference that is so much talked about in our continent. And this is an affection stemming from a racial and cultural kinship, and mutual assistance in difficult times. Therefore, it can only be disconcerting that while a physical bridge is being built between Encarnacion and Posadas, a moral bridge is being destroyed from the Argentine side, where under complacent eyes a street march turned into a street gang that attacked the Paraguayan Consulate and insulted the Paraguayan flag.

Certainly Argentina is a sovereign country and can permit marches and demonstrations by unruly elements within its territory, and to the very borders of it. The Argentines must have their own reasons for allowing such things, and let them live with their conscience when on one hand they send delegations to talk to us about integration and mutual respect, and on the other hand they allow demonstrations that do not conform to the right of asylum. So far, we are not disgusted or concerned because we are certain that no street mob in Argentina can shake the strong foundations of the democratic legitimacy of our government and the observance of the popular will that is its cornerstone. But the permissiveness verging on complicity is unbelievable when such a small mob, which could have been effectively controlled by only one police car , can attack a consular office and offend a national flag.

The Paraguayan indignation is justified in this case, and we have reasons to doubt the good intentions manifested by representatives of the Argentine Government (of higher political rank than a provincial governor) such as the one who recently visited Paraguay.

The Paraguayans who broke the pole of the Paraguayan tricolor and who, according to the press dispatches, took it away, deserve a separate commentary. If they can insult the flag of their own country abroad, and bring dishonor upon themselves, it is unthinkable what they would do in their own country. No lofty ideals can be attributed to these people, merely a mob instinct akin to that which is aroused in the soccer stadiums of the neighboring country, leading to paroxysms of violence for violence's sake, with their tolls of dead and injured.

The Encarnacion-Posadas bridge is a permanent touchstone of friendship underpinned by mutual interests. But it seems that the authorities of Misiones Province cannot grasp the symbolic value of such a work of engineering, because they allow (not to say encourage) unfriendly episodes of sectarian vandalism to take place there, episodes that cause no damage to Paraguay but to the country that does not practice what it preaches. Capriciously, "hot zones" are being allowed to be established along borders where only peace, understanding, and mutual respect should hold sway.

CPT LEADER LEDESMA SUPPORTS SALARY INCREASE

PY272200 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Nov 84 p 16

[Excerpt] Sotero Ledesma, the secretary general of the Paraguayan Workers Confederation [CPT], yesterday told the press that the CPT has never trusted the Central Bank's reports on the cost of living. He added that "the Central Bank resorts to special techniques to study what we experience in flesh and blood." Ledesma added that the CPT is conducting a study and that based on its result, the CPT will probably call a meeting of the National Council on Minimum Salaries for a salary readjustment.

Ledesma noted: "The CPT knows the effects of prices on the cost of living by studying only 50 products, while the Central Bank has to study 500 products. This is why we have never been able to arrive at an agreement." Sotero Ledesma made this statement to the press during a recess in the seminar on quality control that is being sponsored by the National Technology and Normalization Institute.

The CPT secretary general said that there is no need to be an expert to study and analyze the increase in the cost of living. He said: "Today, even shoeshine boys know how much the cost of living has increased and are aware of the issue."

WAR COLLEGE DIRECTOR SPEAKS AT GRADUATION

PY301510 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] At the graduation ceremony of the 16th class of the National War College, its director, General Gustavo Prieto Busto, said: "As factors of internal security, the principles that are the firm foundations of peace, democracy, and freedom with order have been applied with vigor and decisiveness in the context of the Constitution and the nation's laws, under the leadership of a president who governs without weakness and vacillation."

The National War College director added: "Therefore, the suspension of the newspaper ABC on 22 March of this year was an institutional, legal measure dictated by prudence and necessary to halt systematic, negative publicity devoted daily to subversion, detraction, and attacks on freedom. The newspaper was sensationalist sewage, calling itself 'independent' in order to serve as a guerrilla in print for the newspapers EL HERALDO, COMUNIDAD, EL RADICAL, EL PUEBLO, and for the antinational agreement and the Mopoco, which is a malignant growth removed from the Colorado Party and now attached to the tail of the participants in the agreement, like an added piece to a new crusade of renegades with empty dreams of subversion."

General Prieto Busto emphasized that "peace and its benefits will accrue to those who understand that one of the loftiest objectives of the fruitful government of General Alfredo Stroessner, purified of the antinational dross, is the unity of all Paraguayans in a framework of democratic pluralism and scared Paraguayan nationalism."

During the ceremony, which took place in the Hall of Ceremonies in the building of the Command of the Armed Forces, with President General Alfredo Stroessner and other government authorities in attendance, the head of the class, Colonel Dario Gonzalez Duarte, also spoke.

General Prieto also referred to economic questions, noting that "the foreign debt that afflicts the majority of the developing countries, with its serious socioeconomic consequences, does not affect Paraguay because it punctually pays the credits contracted...."

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY IN HUANUCO

PY041905 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1527 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Nov (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has extended the state of emergency for 60 days in Huanuco Department, in the forest region in the northern part of the country, and in the province of Mariscal Caceres in San Martin Department, also in the country's northern region.

The resolution was published in today's official newspaper EL PERUANO, noting that the extension of such a measure responds to the fact that the conditions that originally motivated the state of emergency have not changed. According to the Peruvian authorities, those conditions refer to the activities of drug trafficking and terrorism, which are suspected to be connected activities.

The measure calls for the suspension of individual guarantees.

Thirteen provinces in the southern Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac are also under the state of emergency on account of the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla activities there.

MINISTER SAYS ONLY DEBT INTEREST TO BE PAID

PY041735 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Economy, Finance, and Commerce Minister Jose Benavides Munoz yesterday hinted that the Peruvian delegation that traveled to the United States recently will inform Peru's foreign creditors that in 1985 Peru will only be able to pay interest on the foreign debt. Minister Benavides said this when commenting on the recent trip by the official delegation headed by Deputy Finance Minister Guillermo Barrero and made up of Manuel Ulloa Elias, both of whom will return to Peru tomorrow.

The economy minister said that the delegation members will explain to Peru's international creditors the problems Peru is confronting in the economic and financial fields. Minister Benavides said that one of the decisive factors is the drastic reduction of the price of our traditional export products on the international market. The minister cited the case of copper, which is currently worth 58.7 cents (?per pound) as opposed to 1982 when it was worth 68.8 cents per pound.

COUNTRY NOT TO SIGN LAW OF SEA AGREEMENT

PY042335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Dec (EFE) -- Jaime Chenefusse, senator for the ruling Popular Action [AP] party, has stated in a television program that Peru will not sign the Law of the Sea agreement because in doing so it would be violating its own Constitution. He noted that Peru's Constitution establishes its territorial waters limit at 200 miles and that in one of its congresses the AP had agreed that the 200 mile territorial waters limit would not be reduced to 12 miles.

Chenefusse answered journalists' questions on the television program called Pulsos in his capacity as chairman of the Senate Commission on Fishing, National Defense, and Police Force Affairs. The senator added that Peru, which had originally planned to sign the Law of the Sea, had changed its position in this regard. Peru has up to 9 December to sign the Law of the Sea agreement.

Chenefusse added that reducing the 200 mile territorial waters to 12 miles would imply letting foreign fishing ships operate in Peruvian waters without them having to pay anything, as they must now. Chenefusse said that at present those Soviet ships that fish within the 200 mile territorial waters not only deliver part of their fishing cargo but also pay taxes.

The senator noted that Peru would not be the only country that will not sign the law since there are about 20 countries, among them the United States, that have not signed it. Chenefusse said that it would be very hard for Peru, which has struggled for 45 years to establish a 200-mile territorial waters limit, to reduce it to 12 miles.

BELAUNDE CONFIRMS ECONOMY MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PY041940 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] It has been reported that the president yesterday confirmed Economy Minister Jose Benavides Munoz' resignation from his post. Some time ago, Benavides Munoz reportedly stated that he had accepted President Belaunde's appointment only until the end of the year. These rumors were confirmed yesterday. Some sources yesterday indicated that Benavides Munoz' probable successor is Fisheries Minister Ismael Benavides Ferreyros.

Similarly, Mario Saavedra (Pidon) Castilla, who served as information director under Belaunde's previous administration, will reportedly replace Miguel Alva Orlandini as national social communications director. Saavedra is a personal friend of the president and it seems that he will not meet major opposition from political parties. According to reports, Saavedra's experience could also assure an efficient and impartial handling of state communications media.

NEW CIVIL GUARD DIRECTOR SAID TO BE APPOINTED

PY041945 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Civil Guard Lieutenant General Rodolfo Graham, current police force attache to the Peruvian Embassy in the United States, will arrive in Lima on Saturday, 8 November, at 0330 in the company of his wife, Maria Angelica Graham, to assume the post of Civil Guard director general on 1 January, unofficial sources have reported.

Meanwhile, persistent rumors indicated that on Monday, 10 December, Civil Guard Lieutenant General Juan Balaguer Morales will reportedly reassume the post of Civil Guard director general until 31 December, the date on which he will retire. It has also been learned that Balaguer has reportedly been acquitted from all the embezzlement charges filed against him.

PERCOVICH ON ECONOMIC PLAN, ECUADORAN INCIDENT

PY041435 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The cabinet's economic plan will be marked by severe austerity, Prime Minister Luis Percovich has revealed when he previewed the address he will make to Congress. The prime minister also confirmed an incident along the northern border.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Some publications have reported the alleged death of an Ecuadoran fisherman in Peruvian territorial waters. What can you tell us about this incident?

[Percovich] Yes, we are investigating the incident through the Navy staff and the Investigative Police to determine the circumstances of this regrettable incident. According to preliminary information available to us, the incident reportedly took place in Peruvian territorial waters when an Ecuadoran ship that had entered our waters did not obey the order to stop. For this reason, we are carrying out an exhaustive investigation to clearly determine the real circumstances of the incident.

[Reporter] Your address to Congress has been set for 10 December. Can you preview the contents of your address?

[Percovich] Well, as is stated in the Constitution, I must basically outline the government's policy for the next few months and to debate it with the congressmen. At the same time, I will comment on Peru's current situation within the framework of the Latin American situation and on the way in which the government is confronting this situation in the social, political, and economic fields.

[Reporter] Will there be any changes in economic policy?

[Percovich] Well, there will mainly be austerity, severe austerity in the fields of investments and public expenditures and attempts will be made to increase income based on the budget finance bill that is being studied by the economy commissions of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. [end recording]

BUDGET BILL INCLUDES IMPORT BAN ON LUXURY ITEMS

PY041910 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The 1985 budget finance bill includes prohibitions on imported products included in 51 customs tax brackets, mainly textile products, clothes, and shoes. The prohibition also covers wine, cars, candies and chocolates, perfumes, machinery, and electric appliances. The measure will reportedly be enforced until the Industry Ministry detects a shortage of the banned import products on the local market.

POLL SHOWS APRA AS FAVORITE IN ELECTIONS

PY041611 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0416 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] 3 Dec (EFE) -- The latest studies regarding the general elections set for 14 April 1985 continue to favor the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], a year after the 1983 municipal elections which this social democratic party won together with the Marxist United Left. According to the results of a poll published today in the weekly CARETAS, APRA presidential candidate Alan Garcia holds 51.8 percent of the votes while his party holds 46.5 percent. The United Left holds second place with 13.6 percent although its candidate, Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, is only in third place with 13.9 percent. Barrantes has been surpassed by former Lima Mayor and candidate for the conservative alliance Democratic Convergence [Convergencia Democratica] Luis Bedoya who obtained 15.1 percent. According to the poll, Bedoya's alliance holds 10.7 percent and the governing Popular Action Party 7.1 percent, while its candidate Javier Alva Orlandini has 4.6 percent.

When asked what candidate they would not vote for, 39.2 percent said that they would never vote for former de facto President General Francisco Morales Bermudez, retired, 20.9 percent for Barrantes, 19.5 percent for Alva, 13.4 percent for Bedoya, and 3.6 percent for Alan Garcia. According to Caretas, Barrantes' popularity is being affected by his performance as Lima mayor because, according to the studies, 59.4 percent have voiced their disapproval of his administration.

ALVAREZ OFFERS TO COOPERATE WITH SANGUINETTI

PY041356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Dec (EFE) -- Today, Uruguayan President General Gregorio Alvarez offered his cooperation to President-eelct Julio Maria Sanguinetti before the latter assumes power on 1 March. In a personal message, which was delivered by the chief of the military household, General Jorge Bazzano, Alvarez expressed to Sanguinetti his best wishes for success in his future important tasks with the support and understanding of all the Uruguayan citizens, who wish the best for their country and people.

Alvarez, the last representative of the military regime that came into power after the military coup of 27 June 1983, will place all information Sanguinetti may deem appropriate on government activities at his disposal. General Alvarez said that he will give Sanguinetti all the material necessary to carry out his activities prior to the installation of the new government authorities.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ON FALKLANDS, AREA CRISIS

PY042036 Montevideo El DIA in Spanish 29 Nov 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 28 Nov (DPA) -- Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti has said that his administration will not allow the British airplanes operating in the Malvinas Islands "to land in our territory" except in cases of emergency.

The Buenos Aires daily TIEMPO ARGENTINO today published the statements by Sanguinetti who asserted that his party has "a well-defined position on this issue which can be summarized by saying that we recognize Argentine rights over the Malvinas." However, he said he is against the use of force to enforce those rights "because Uruguay advocates a negotiated solution to this conflict" between Argentina and Great Britain. He also questioned "the policy of force implemented by the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic."

Asked if he (Sanguinetti) would have preferred a Democratic administration in Washington rather than Reagan's reelection, he answered yes.

Asked if Uruguay will join the Nonaligned Movement, Sanguinetti said that his party "does not believe it will be necessary to joint that movement" and that his administration will implement a foreign policy "independent of blocs, but one in which we will exercise the highest solidarity, especially with Latin America."

Concerning an eventual reestablishment of relations with Cuba, Sanguinetti said that "it would be a positive step as long as the two countries promise to respect each other."

With regard to the Central American crisis and in view of the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, Sanguinetti praised the work of the Contadora Group for pacifying the region. Regarding the invasion, he said that his party has never supported a direct foreign intervention of other countries. He added that "this is a policy of the Colorado Party that is still in force."

LUSINCHI WILL NOT ATTEND NICARAGUAN INAUGURATION

PA041954 Rome IPS in Spanish 1717 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Caracas, 3 Dec (IPS) -- An official source today announced that Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, a social democrat, will not go to the inauguration ceremony of the new head of state of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, but will instead send Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul as his representative. A Nicaraguan official delegation headed by Rodrigo Reyes, minister secretary of the Sandinist government junta, had traveled to Caracas last week to invite Lusinchi to the ceremony, which will take place on 10 January.

The Venezuelan Government did not explain why Lusinchi will not go to Managua but sectors of the governing social democratic party, Democratic Action, have criticized the Nicaraguan electoral process and complained about the nonparticipation of some opposition forces.

BARBADOS' TULL EXPLORES TRADE POTENTIAL ON VISIT

FL300020 Bridgetown CANA in English 2206 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, Nov 29, CANA -- Barbados and Venezuela will explore new avenues for cooperation in the trade and cultural fields, Barbados' Foreign Minister Louis Tull said today. Tull told reporters his three-day official visit here this week is intended to strengthen friendly ties between the two countries and identify new areas for joint cooperation.

Over the past 10 years, since Barbados established a diplomatic mission in Caracas, Tull said, bilateral programmes on trade, tourism, oil, and culture have been developed. New prospects could include Venezuelan exports of goods previously bought cheaper by Barbados elsewhere and sales to Venezuela of sugar harvesting equipment, boilers, and construction materials. Tull said that during talks with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul he had discussed security in the Caribbean and Central America, and bilateral issues.

Discusses 'Intervention Requests'

PA292109 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1708 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 29 Nov (DPA) -- Louis Tull, Barbados' external affairs minister, said in Caracas today that "Barbados is willing to respond to any country's request for a military or economic intervention."

Upon arrival last night in the Venezuelan capital for an official visit, the minister told the press that such a measure could be adopted whenever it is needed "just as was done a little more than a year ago in Grenada."

Tull said that his visit is linked to the recent appointment of an ambassador to represent his country in Venezuela. Further commenting on Grenada, Louis Tull said that the situation in that small Caribbean island "is heading toward full normalization with elections scheduled to be held soon" (in December).

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES, MET BY SEPULVEDA

FL041920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur arrived today at 1750 GMT on an official visit. He was accompanied by his wife Rosa Helena Betancur and members of his cabinet. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor welcomed President Betancur on behalf of President Miguel de la Madrid, who is waiting to greet Betancur at the National Palace. Mrs Ana Iturbide de Sepulveda also welcomed the Colombian president and his wife, and the members of the Colombian delegation.

During his 3-day stay in Mexico, Betancur will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid; Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda; Ramon Aguirre Velazquez, chief of the department of the federal district; Manuel Bartlet Diaz, secretary of government; and other members of the Mexican cabinet.

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES PEMEX TRADE UNION

FL040020 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today said that Mexico should avoid allowing the country or PEMEX to be discredited by maneuverings. Inaugurating the 18th congress of the Petroleum Workers Trade Union, De la Madrid admitted that errors and deviations have occurred which must be set straight because we have the strength and because truth is a virtue that should chracterize revolutionaries. He warned that in petroleum matters, Mexico will administer its own oil resources and will continue to maintain strict nationalism in the industry. He stressed that in the third year of his administration, Mexicans should not be satisfied with the advance achieved. He demanded a redoubling of efforts to continue with the recovery.

After reiterating that the government is sorry for the deaths caused by the explosion in San Juan Ixhuatepec on 19 November, President De la Madrid pointed out that more emphasis should be placed on all aspects of the safety of PEMEX installations and workers.

Joaquin Hernandez Galicia, director of social works of the Petroleum Workers Trade Union, confirmed the solidarity of the union with the federal government, especially in the face of rumors of aggression or confrontations.

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS ON NARCOTICS PRODUCTION

PA031727 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Nov 84 pp 4 A, 31 A

[Text] Chihuahua, Chihuahua, 27 Nov -- Narcotics are produced in 90 percent of the country's states, Secretary of National Defense General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui said today, adding that since 1983 the struggle against drug trafficking has only taken place in Sonora, Durango, and Chihuahua. Before boarding the plane that would take him to Mexico City, the official said that last night some 40 hectares planted with marijuana were discovered in Jalisco. He said that some of the plants were 5 meters tall and their stems as thick as bamboo. Arevalo Gardoqui denied that the country is the "contact" of international drug trafficking groups, and said that the narcotics crops are the exclusive responsibility of the Mexican mafia. He said that Army actions against drug trafficking will be extended and intensified in order to cut the traffic and cultivation of narcotics in the country by 85 percent during the present 6-year term.

Meanwhile, at the state prosecutor's office, Enrique Munoz, Austreberta Rascon, Cayetano Garcia, and Rupercio Barron, inhabitants of La Nortena, a town in the Madera municipality, reported the existence of large marijuana plantations in that region. They said that more than 2,000 people work on the plantations, and that drug traffickers pay them almost 2,000 pesos daily to harvest the crops. The town of La Nortena is located some 28 km from the El Largo communal farm, along the border of the State of Sinaloa. "All the people there are dedicated to the cultivation of marijuana," they said. Raul Jaquez Sotelo, mayor of Madera, said that he was not aware of the existence of mairjuana plantations in the area, but added that the region lacks workers to harvest the corn crops. Jaquez said that he, as the main authority, would have to investigate the reported cultivation of narcotics, giving little credit to the peasant informers.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS TO BE REVIEWED WITH EEC

FL242140 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1735 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Representatives of Mexico and the EEC will meet in this capital from 4 to 7 December to review joint economic progress made this past year. The mechanism for consultation on and supervision of relations between Mexico and the EEC will also be put into operation during this period.

In Guadalajara, Jalisco (located in western Mexico), a Mexico-EEC industrial cooperation meeting will be held from 2 to 5 December. The EEC has given a specialized firm the task of identifying Mexican industrial projects of interest to EEC counterpart industries and promoting joint cooperative ventures.

SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

FL011430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Oaxtepec, Mexico, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Ricardo Garcia Sainz, director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, has announced that Nicaragua and Mexico signed a reciprocal agreement here today on social security exchanges. During the closing session of the 28th meeting of the Inter-American Social Security Commission, which was attended by 19 nations and 5 international organizations, Garcia Sainz pointed out that Mexico is offering its full cooperation so that Nicaragua can reach its social security goals as quickly as possible. The Mexican official said the agreement will make it possible for a country like Nicaragua, which is currently fighting for its revolution, to have the support of nations like Mexico, so it can quickly achieve the well-being of its population. He stressed the need to promote the betterment of working conditions and to have this goal included in the labor, education, and health policies of all Latin American countries.

CAPITAL GOODS FIRM SET UP WITH ARGENTINA, BRAZIL

FL301930 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1558 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil today announced their decision to set up a multinational company to reduce imports and encourage the exportation of capital goods, parts, and components in Latin America. That report was made to President Miguel de la Madrid by the directors of the National Finance Bank, Inc (Nafinsa), the Bank of Buenos Aires Province, and the Bank of Sao Paulo, Brazil, which will put up the capital for the company to be called Latin-Equip, Inc.

This decision derives from an official visit by President De la Madrid to several Latin American nations in April of this year. It is a mechanism to encourage the strategic capital goods sector.

During the meeting with the president, it was stated that the measure reflects the willingness of the three governments to stimulate the recovery of Latin American industrial development. It was stated that the company would act as an intermediary among suppliers and purchasers in order to replace imports with production [words indistinct] in the industrialization process of the developing countries because the act of manufacturing machines and equipment generates technical changes that are reflected in the economy. Currently, 40 percent of the international trade in manufactured goods is made up of capital goods, parts, and components and it is growing at an extraordinary rate.

Latin America up to now has satisfied its needs with imports of machinery and equipment. In 1980 it bought more than $23 billion worth of these goods. However, Latin American suppliers have had a relatively small share of this market. Latin-Equip, Inc is intended to replace these types of imports and to promote technical services in order to capture a larger volume of the Latin American market and to increase exports by regional producers. Also explained were the need to promote Latin American sales in this field outside the area, to acquire financing packages, to sell technical engineering services originating in Latin America, and to promote cooperation projects in this sector.

This multinational company will be self-financed by its sales commissions and it is possible that other credit institutions in the region will join the project, which will have representatives in Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, and Mexico City.

For Mexico, increasing this sector is a major objective in its import substitution policy and its industrial development strategy. Therefore, Mexico is encouraging this type of cooperation. With the president were the representatives of Argentina, Aldo Ferrer; Brazil, Luis Carlos Breser; and Nafinsa director, Gustavo Petricioli.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH SPAIN

FL031830 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0025 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Spain today signed the final document issued from the fourth joint intergovernmental committee meeting which renews and reinforces bilateral relations in the political, economic and trade, scientific and technological, cultural and education, tourism, and consular fields. Mexico's Foreign Secretariat said the document was signed by the two nations' foreign secretaries, respectively Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Fernando Moran, at the Palace of Santa Cruz, in Spain. At a press conference in Madrid, Sepulveda Amor expressed his satisfaction with the agreements reached, and emphasized that meetings to reach the agreements had been held in an atmosphere of agreement and understanding. Minister Moran expressed his hopes of broadening exchanges and bilateral cooperation. He underscored that President Miguel de la Madrid's economic policies have had positive repercussions on the present situation in Mexico, which offers encouraging foreign trade alternatives.

Mexico's foreign secretariat added that the document signed by the two foreign secretaries covered political matters and the constant strengthening of diplomatic relations between the two nations. It said that agreement was reached to hold annual meetings at the foreign minister level to discuss regional and world issues. On economic matters, the Foreign Secretariat said the accords document that at the meeting a general study on the development of commercial exchanges between the two countries in the last years few had been conducted, taking into account the present world economic crisis and the financial difficulties which brought about an interruption in the ascending foreign trade area which had started in 1977.

OFFICIAL ADMITS 'ERRORS' IN RECENT VOTE COUNT

PA010010 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Nov 84 p 1 A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] "I know for a fact that there were alterations and notorious falsifications of the records to favor some legislators," former Electoral Tribunal President Dr Cesar Quintero, told LA PRENSA. He said: "Several legislators obviously obtained their seats by fraud."

"I would rather not use the word fraud because the country is sick of the word, but I insist that those seats were won by alterations and falsifications of the records," Quintero said. Although he refused to name the legislators, he reminded us that he had resigned precisely "because of a case in which there was obvious fraud. He was alluding to the case of Abraham Pretto.

He explained that the occasions on which he withheld his vote should not be regarded as abstentions, since he "had voted in favor of Martinelli in Sona, and Kent Smith in Bocas, because I believe that they were the winners," and that he had done the same in other cases "such as that of San Miguelito." However, Quintero added that he could not say whether there had been fraud in the presidential elections since he had not been involved in counting the presidential votes.

"The auditors of the Comptroller's Office did the recount," Quintero said, indicating that even though the recount involved some members of the Tribunal, "I never participated." The former magistrate said that since there were accusation of fraud during the elections "I requested in writing a recount of all the booths -- of the entire 3,092 booths -- but the auditors who were in charge evaded the issue."

Quintero said: "I cannot speak of fraud." Quintero said: "even if it did occur, I could not say so, because that would be a very serious accusation that I would have to prove, and I cannot prove it" because I did not "physically" participate. However, he emphasized that in the vote count for legislators, in which he did participate," I was able to detect errors, and I asked an auditor to correct them. However, he flatly refused to do so, arguing that he takes orders only from the Comptroller's Office." According to Quintero, those were "serious errors" which could have been made by the auditors themselves or "perhaps by outsiders."

"I suspect they could also have been made by lower or higher ranking employees of the tribunal, but I cannot affirm this, since we worked until late at night -- until 0100 or 0200 -- and I could not stay there continuously." Quintero said that when the National Vote-Counting Board declared itself incompetent to count the votes and proclaim the president, as was its duty, "the task fell to the Tribunal, whereupon I suggested, as the record shows, that we use the services of the Young & Young accounting firm, which had rendered a valuable service in 1968. However, I was told that the Comptroller's Office -- the Comptroller's auditors -- would perform those duties. Thus, the auditors started to do a manual recount, which I did not direct."

With regard to challenges, Quintero said that "two-thirds came from UNADE [National Democratic Union] the coalition which backed Nicolas Ardito Barletta, but that most "were unfounded," and were introduced to enhance Ardito Barletta's triumph by a margin of about 14,000 votes. "In the presidential elections the 40 booth records were counted, and if those records were falsified it was done by the Vote Counting Boards. However, I cannot be certain of this. That is why I requested that the 3,092 records be recounted, but that request was sidestepped."

Finally, Quintero stated that on many occasions newsmen had caused him problems "by publishing things I have not said," but he explained that this was not the case with this reporter or with her colleague Bosquez D'Giovanni, "who has always summarized his statements accurately."

PRESIDENT INVITED TO NICARAGUAN INAUGURATION

PA300418 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Nov 84 p 12

[Text] Panama City, 28 Nov (ANN) -- Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has promised that he will make an effort to attend the inauguration of Nicaraguan President-elect Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra on 10 January. The invitation to the presidential inauguration was delivered by a high-level Nicaraguan delegation made up of Rodrigo Reyes, minister secretary of the government junta, and Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera.

The Panamanian president, who met with the Nicaraguan officials in a special audience, expressed his support for the process of institutionalization in Nicaragua and said that the national dialogue, which began among the various Nicaraguan political forces on 3 October, is "very positive." President Ardito Barletta said he will make an effort to accept the invitation delivered during the meeting, which was also attended by Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze Fabrega and Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama Guillermo Suarez Rivas.

The Nicaraguan ambassador stressed that the president was "cordially receptive" during the meeting in which they also discussed other topics dealing with the regional problems. The ambassador said that the meeting constituted a "very special courtesy" due to the current difficulties of the Panamanian Government. The meeting held yesterday afternoon took place during a demonstration by university students, who were protesting near the Presidential Palace of the Herons against the IMF economic model and recent fiscal measures adopted by the government.

PRD MANDATE ISSUED TO ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVES

PA021548 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Nov 84 p 11 A

[Statement issued by the Political Commission of the National Directorate of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] in Panama City on 26 November]

[Text] The Political Commission of the National Directorate

During meetings of the PRD National Directorate, Political Commission, which is the party's highest ruling body, discussed at length the options available for finding a quick and adequate political solution to the prevailing atmosphere of social anxiety and unease resulting from the economic measures that the government unveiled on 13 November and then proposed to abrogate on 25 November.

The PRD's highest ranking ruling body, based on an analysis that was conducted and on consultations with other levels of the party, in conformity with our party statutes, and whereas:

First: In fulfillment of its responsibilities as outlined in our declaration of principles and the party platform that endows this party with its Torrijist nature, and in line with its unvarying identification with rural and urban workers, the middle class; intellectual sectors; public servants; agricultural producers and progressive and patriotic businessmen;

Second: Interpreting the demands of our thousands of party members and the wishes of the great majority of Panamanian people, as expressed at the polls where the citizens en masse democratically elected the PRD representatives to defend the national interests of all the people;

Resolved the following:

1. To extend a mandate from the National Directorate Political Commission to the PRD representatives in the Legislative Assembly for them, as the parliamentary representatives of a revolutionary, democratic, nationalist, popular, independent, multiclass, and united party, and in order to preserve the citizen's legitimate and patriotic interests, to proceed to:

First: Open a broad national debate within the Legislative Assembly to discuss the fiscal measures proposed by the executive branch.

To this end, the following sectors and organizations should be convoked in order that they may express their viewpoints to the people before the Legislative Assembly: The National Council of Organized Workers (Conato) and its union leaders, independent unions, organizations representing peasants, small enterprises, professional associations (teachers, health workers, engineers, architects, agronomists, lawyers, etc.), civic organizations, universities, the church, private enterprise (National Council of Private Enterprise, Chamber of Commerce, Panamanian Construction Chamber, etc.) and all the political parties that participated in the 6 May and 10 June elections.

Second: Ensure that the national debate will clearly establish a dividing line between the just aspirations of the Panamanian popular movement and the coupist pretensions of some antinational sectors.

In face of this conspiracy which dishonestly intends to use the economic crisis as a pretext, our party reaffirms its permanent militancy at the service of the people.

In addition, the PRD's Political Commission and legislative representatives are asked to propose to the Legislative Assembly the adoption of the following urgent measures:

First: Decree an immediate reduction in the price of severeal of the most important products in the family grocery basket, such as rice, beans, lentils, corn, sugar, poultry, and eggs.

Second: Ensure respect for all previous agreements on wage increases made with the various unions and labor sectors.

Third: Defend, without any concessions, the workers' achievements outlined in the Labor Code.

Fourth: Preserve the stability and legitimate rights of public employees.

Fifth: Create laws that will prevent the "legal" evasion of taxes through the fragmentation of enterprises, by making them pay taxes based on the total profit generated by the entire economic unit and not separately, based on the profit made by the various subdivisions. Large capital, with its superprofits, should contribute a greater share of its profit toward the common benefit.

Sixth: Guarantee that the Legislative Assembly will seriously analyze and evaluate all the recommendations proposed by the various sectors to face the crisis in a just and efficient way, taking the necessary legislative actions with responsibility.

3. [No numeral 2 as published] The Political Commission hereby instructs the PRD's majority group at the Legislative Assembly to present to the assembly a draft bill that will guarantee the legal subsistence of the minority political parties that participated in the recent elections, in order that these organizations can participate in the national debate as recognized political parties, contributing in a democratic way with their respective political, economic, and social projects.

4. The Political Commission hereby instructs the PRD's legislative representation to promote and strengthen all efforts aimed at punishing corruption and administrative negligence, both in the public and private sectors, within the norms established in the Constitution and laws.

It is in our party's priority interest that the laws be enforced firmly and efficiently against government officials, citizens, and private enterprises who are involved in or encouraging corruption in the country.

5. The PRD's Political Commission hereby instructs its legislative representatives to take necessary steps to guarantee a broad coverage of the national debate through the media, so that the Panamanian people can have a clear picture of who their real friends and defenders are and who are the ones plotting against their legitimate interests.

Compatriots and Fellow PRD Members

The National Directorate's Political Commission, as the PRD's highest organ, has made these decisions with the clear objective of contributing to the country's peace, tranquillity, and harmony. Thus, we firmly assume the responsibility to defend, without any hestitation or wavering, all the achievements that the Panamanian people have made during the past 16 years in their unbending determination to strengthen national independence and social justice.

In agreement with the patriotic tradition, our party categorically rejects all interference, meddling, and dictates of the IMF and other foreign financial institutions. We have democratized the country in order to respond to the people's will clearly and effectively. Therefore, we will not allow the manipulation of our democracy, using the crisis as an excuse, to hurt the people or to give up our national sovereignty.

Issued at the PRD's Central Headquarters in Panama City on 26 November 1984.

PRIVATE SECTOR JOINS REGIONAL ECONOMIC TASK FORCE

PA041332 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Yesterday, Panama, represented by the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture, joined the permanent directorate of the task force for the development of Central America and the Caribbean. Industrialist Joaquin J. Vallarino III, president of the Panamanian business group, received the high honor of being elected to an important position in the task force. This task force is one of the groups created by the Rockfeller Foundation to promote the economic recovery of Caribbean Basin countries through private initiative and investment in exports.

The honor bestowed upon Joaquin Vallarino III is in recognition of his work at the international level to promote the development of private enterprise at all levels; and again places Panama at the center of U.S., Central American and Caribbean economic activities.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN PLANES, SHIPS VIOLATE TERRITORY

PA041655 Rome IPS in Spanish 1611 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 4 Dec (IPS) -- The Costa Rican Government today charged that a Nicaraguan military plane violated its airspace and that three Nicaraguan patrol boats violated Costa Rican territorial waters.

Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza has stated that these violations took place on 30 November near Lake Agua Dulce, Barra del Colorado municipality, on the Atlantic side.

The minister said that two of the warships anchored on the lake in the morning, while the third went south. Piza noted that the boats remained in the lake until late in the afternoon and left Costa Rican territory after a Nicaraguan military plane of the "push-and-pull" [preceding three words in English] type flew in Costa Rican airspace.

The official said that the boats' crew fired in the direction of the open sea and never at the coastline. The minister said: "The Sandinists are nervous, without reason, about the Atlantic sector." According to the Costa Rican Government, this is the second time since 28 November that Sandinist planes have violated Costa Rica's airspace. On 28 November, two Nicaraguan Air Force planes carried out six incursions in the same area, according to the official report. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has stated that it has not yet sent a protest note for the first violation because the Public Security Ministry had not sent the required data.

The Managua government has charged on several occasions that armed anti-Sandinist groups use Costa Rican territory "behind the back of President Luis Alberto Monge" to organize attacks on its borders. Local leaders some weeks ago denounced armed anti-Sandinist activities in northern Costa Rica and asked Piza and other officials to provide better protection for the residents of the border area. Piza reported today that the crews of the Sandinist patrol boats wore fatigue uniforms and were well-armed. He noted that his government right now has only one patrol boat to guard Costa Rica's coasts since the rest are being repaired in the United States.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua have a 320-km common border.

Foreign Ministry Protest Sent

PA050148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0053 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 4 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government lodged a protest against Nicaragua today over the violation of its airspace on 29 and 30 November by Sandinist Air Force (FAS) aircraft.

The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry protest, addressed to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, claims that on 29 November "push-and-pull" [preceding three words in English] aircraft entered Costa Rican airspace in the regions of Agua Dulce and Barra "penetrating 20 km inside national territory." The note added that on 30 November another aircraft of the same type "of the Nicaraguan air force penetrated the region of Agua Dulce up to 3 km inside Costa Rican territory." The protest note also indicates that on the same day (30 November) "three military gunboats, with visible markings that permitted their identification as belonging to the Nicaraguan Army, entered 6 km inside national territorial waters."

The Foreign Ministry noted that "these clear violations" of Costa Rican territory "contradict the reiterated manifestations by ranking authorities of the Nicaraguan Government regarding the willingness to sign and adopt the commitments contained in the revised version of the Contadora Document."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NEUTRALITY, CONTADORA

FL042210 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rica Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has stated that the Costa Rican Government will not recognize any Nicaraguan rebel force as a belligerent, even if it claims there is a civil war in that nation.

In an interview with NOTIMEX, the Costa Rican foreign minister pointed out that to recognize the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], which is directed by Eden Pastora, for example, would be to take part in the civil war.

Recently the leader of the Sandinist Revolutionary Front [FRS), which is fighting in southern Nicaragua, tried to persuade the Costa Rican Government to grant it the status of belligerent. The foreign minister explained that Pastora asked the govenment of Luis Alberto Monge to admit some 700 FRG militia-members under a status other than refugee or political exile. He pointed out that this request is unacceptable because it contradicts the neutrality proclamation made by the current administration last November.

On the other hand, Gutierrez said President Monge is insisting that the neutrality proclamation remain in force, even after his presidential term expires in 1986. For the present, though, the raising of the proclamation to constitutional status is only a hope. Gutierrez admitted that the matter of neutrality has come under discussion as part of the domestic policy by members of the ruling National Liberation Party [PLN] and we do not want it to be an issue in the upcoming elections. Two candidates for the PLN presidential nomination, Oscar Arias and Carlos Manuel Castillo, have come out against a possible constitutional reform that would make neutrality part of the Constitution. Facing this situation, the government will introduce a bill in the Legislative Assembly after the political convention of the ruling party on 28 January.

The Costa Rican foreign minister revealed that the neutrality proclamation would benefit from the quick approval of the revised Contadora agreement. He denied statements that the impasse in the signing of the Contadora agreement is due to recommendations by Costa Rica and other Central American countries. He said it was absurd to insinuate that Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica are blocking the final approval of the agreement, asserting that the joint observations made by those countries improved the substance of the diplomatic document. He pointed out that the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry is awaiting an answer which it was promised by the Contadora Group to the proposed reforms. Gutierrez seemed encouraged by the general development of the process, which he said has not stopped, although we are awaiting the Contadora Group's answer.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS ALL EXPORTS TO NICARAGUA

PA032005 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Costa Rica has suspended all its exports to Nicaragua until Managua negotiates a payment agreement on its debt of almost $180 million. Official sources have said that the Costa Rican Government has proposed a meeting here with Nicaragua to reach an agreement on terms for payments of that country's debt to Costa Rica.

Costa Rica, pressed by its industrial sector, broke commercial ties with Guatemala on 9 October because Guatemalan importers failed to comply with several payment agreements on their $62-million debt. Costa Rican Economy Minister Odalier Villalobos, after talks about forms of payment with Leonel Hernandez, his Guatemalan counterpart, indicated that trade relations with Guatemala would remain suspended until 31 January.

Meanwhile, Villalobos said that Costa Rica will not sell any more products to Nicaragua on credit and that even barter agreements will be suspended until the basis for a new agreement is defined.

The Costa Rican economy minister stated that the country's $1 million-a-month sale of surplus electric energy to Nicaragua has been stopped, since "we cannot continue subsidizing the export of electricity" to that country.

Nicaragua has offered to pay for this energy with bunker, a petroleum derivative, but this option, according to the Costa Rican authorities will have to be discussed during the meeting here. Villalobos emphasized the urgent need to reach bilateral trade agreements with Nicaragua "that would serve as a catalyst for agreement on the payment of the debt."

BRIEFS

BUDGET DEFICIT -- The Costa Rican Government is operating with a budget deficit of 4.016 billion colones. As of 31 October, the government had collected 20.755 billion colones and spent 24.771 billion. [Summary] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Nov 84 p 7 PA]

EL SALVADOR

RIVERA Y DAMAS CONSIDERS AYAGUALO RESULTS POSITIVE

PA041305 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Dec 84 pp 3, 41

[Excerpts] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, and Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] President Major Robert D'Aubuisson, have different viewpoints regarding the second meeting for peace, which was held last Friday at an Ayagualo retreat.

Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, referring to the meeting in Ayagualo, said in his homily yesterday: "Even though no great results were obtained, I believe that it has been positive; the fact that we talked for 12 hours was not exactly useless. We will first have to agree on agreeable things and then achieve a consensus."

"I think that, even though the agreements appear modest, we advanced because we learned about our positions and tested our ability to listen to the other's viewpoints; all this is positive."

"In addition, I consider positive the fact that, after 12 hours of arduous work, the following was made possible: First, the approval of norms for the Special Commission's activities; second, an urgently needed period of calm for the Salvadoran people during Christmas celebrations; this was discussed at the church's request. There will be free movement of people and civilian vehicles between 22 December and 3 January. And third, the dialogue will continue to achieve peace." The religious leader also told some foreign journalists that he will exert himself to achieve a cease-fire throughout the Christmas celebrations in December, so that the Salvadoran people may fully enjoy this Christian holiday.

Discusses Area Issues

PA042307 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Interview with Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas by Radio Sandino correspondent Oscar Alvarez Montiel in San Salvador; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Alvarez] We are at the San Salvador cathedral where Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero was assassinated by the Salvadoran National Guard 3 years ago. Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas issued greetings to the Nicaraguan people on the occasion of the Christmas and New Year festivities. He sent his encouragement to the people so that they will contribute to the reconstruction of Nicaragua. In addition, the Catholic Salvadoran prelate demanded a stop to foreign military aid to Central America -- alluding to the U.S. Government -- at a time when a conflagration of Central America seems more imminent.

Comments by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador and president of the Episcopal Council of Central America and Panama, SEDAC, follow.

Monsignor, [words indistinct] for the Nicaraguan people at a time when they are preparing to celebrate Christmas? What is your message to the Nicaraguan people who are struggling [words indistinct] United States so that they may till their land and study?

[Rivera y Damas] My message to the Nicaraguan people is that they may celebrate these Christmas festivities with tranquillity so that they may gather new strength and continue forward in their national reconstruction efforts. I believe that this is the government's goal because that is its name: the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

[Alvarez] Monsignor, what about U.S. intervention, which prevents the Nicaraguan people's development?

[Rivera y Damas] You have heard the viewpoint of SEDAC, of which I am president, advocating a stop to the shipment of weapons to Central America, the withdrawal of foreign personnel from several nations on the isthmus, and that the Central American people solve their own problems. The Nicaraguan people should solve their internal problem; the Nicaraguan and Honduran people should solve the problem which has already extended to others sectors; and the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan peoples should solve the problem that has already extended beyond our national territory.

CHAVEZ COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN, U.S. ECONOMIC AID

PA041738 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1246 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn, 4 Dec (DPA) -- Fidel Chavez Mena, Salvadoran minister of planning and former foreign minister, today said in Bonn that the Europeans have been very harsh in their criticism of Central America, but so far have done nothing to help the region. Chavez Mena pointed out that without U.S. support, his government would not have been able to withstand its current grave economic situation.

The Salvadoran minister held a press conference in the capital of West Germany following his meeting with German Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke and German businessmen.

Chavez Mena gave Warnke a list of Salvadoran development projects for which his country is seeking financial aid amounting to $160 million in a 5-year period. Chavez Mena pointed out that he does not know how the FRG will participate.

The Salvadoran minister said: "So far West Germany has cooperated by giving $18 million for housing, health, and education sectors. There is also a request for technical cooperation to implement programs to promote middle and small enterprises in the industrial sector."

According to Chavez Mena, the United Stated has been the only country that has provided real assistance to El Salvador. He noted that 80 percent of this assistance arrived in the form of donations. To this we can add the potential created with President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative that allows the placing of Salvadoran products in the U.S. market for a period of 12 years." [quotation marks as received]

Referring to the EEC aid plan, Chavez Mena said: "The Europeans have wonderful intentions but so far there is nothing concrete. They have been very harsh and critical of Central America but they have done nothing to help. If the guerrilla movements had not had the support of European social democratic organizations that allowed them to have a democratic cover (and now it is known that democracy is not their objective) they would not have been able to grow as they have."

Chavez Mena characterized his country's economic situation as very grave because of the civil war and the sharp drop in the international price of raw materials, a 30 percent unemployment level, 40 percent underemployment (in an economically active population of 1.5 million), 48 percent of the industrial capability of the country is at a standstill, and for the past 4 years there has been a negative growth rate ranging from 20 to 22 percent. (Chavez Mena said that this pattern stopped in 1983.)

The planning minister said he hopes that in 1984 there will be, for the first time in years, a growth of 1.4 percent in the Salvadoran economy. The minister said: "President Duarte's government has two main objectives: to achieve peace and to reactivate the economy." He urged the German businessmen to make greater investments in his nation and to take advantage of the opening in the U.S. market to which he referred.

The delegate of the negotiations commission that is holding a dialogue with the leftist guerrillas is on a Western European tour that will take him also to Brussels, Rome, and Paris.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL CONVOKES ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

PA050107 Rome IPS in Spanish 2118 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 4 Dec (IPS) -- The Salvadoran Central Electoral Council, CCE, convoked elections today to form a new legislative assembly. The elections will be held on 17 March 1985. Mario Samayoa, CCE president, has said that the people are called to vote on that date to elect the new legislative assembly, that is formed by 60 deputies. At present, there are 10 parties registered, including two that are FDR members, which had refused to participate in previous elections. In a press conference, Samayoa indicated that the 17 March election "will be a new demonstration of the progress of the democratic process." Just as in the 6 May elections, the main opponents will be the Chirstian Democratic Party, PDC, and the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, that aspires to form a coalition of conservative political organizations to control the Congress.

UPDATE ON MILITARY, TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

PA040239 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Report by Raul Beltran Bonilla]

[Excerpts] Good morning, listeners of our country's first newscast. Our news for today follows.

We have received information from La Union Department in the eastern area of our country. Reports from Santa Rosa de Lima confirmed that there is no bus service via the military route due to the leftist groups' threats that they will sabotage any vehicle traveling on that route as of today, Monday. The leftist groups have issued a new threat to paralyze traffic and bus service. Bus drivers in Santa Rosa de Lima have confirmed this information and pointed out they are waiting for the Armed Forces' protection on the military route, Pan American Highway, and coastal highway to begin transporting merchandise and people.

Information from Goascoran, at the El Amatillo border post between Honduras and El Salvador, has revealed to YSKL's news center that the buses are not in service today, Monday. In addition, approximately 12 trailers coming from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras have stopped at the Honduran-Salvadoran border post due to the guerrilla groups' threat. Bus drivers met with the bus owners this morning to learn whether they would be traveling through Salvadoran territory. It has also been revealed that the Armed Forces' protection is urgently needed in that sector because three vehicles were destroyed during the last paralyzation.

The following information has been sent from San Miguel: The General Directorate of Land Transportation today confirmed that only three buses began transportation services toward the capital in the early morning hours. Inquiries at different locations along the Pan American Highway have confirmed that everything is normal thus far, and that there have been no attacks from the rebels. The General Directorate of Land Transportation in San Miguel has confirmed that traffic to La Union, Usulutan, and San Francisco Gotera has been normal, particularly with regard to bus service and the owners who have sent out their units. Reports from Chinameca have confirmed that the local businessmen's fear has provoked a total paralyzation of the transportation services in that important city in San Miguel Department. Members of the 3d Infantry Brigade, headquartered in San Miguel, have begun patrolling a stretch of the Pan American Highway near the turnoff to Chinameca.

Several clashes took place near Perguin, Jocoaitique, and Meanguera between the guerrilla forces and members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The two sides sustained approximately 30 casualties, including dead and wounded, but that information has not been officially confirmed.

Finally, we recieved information from Usulutan Department. Military sources today confirmed that members of the Army have been patrolling the most strategic points of the Pan American and coastal highways [illegible] the early morning hours. In addition units specializing in antiguerrilla wart[illegible] been deployed on secondary roads to prevent the rebels' boycott of coffee transpo[illegible]on activities, mostly in the mountain areas of Usulutan Department. Members of the 6th Infantry Brigade and the Atonal Battalion, specializing in antiguerrilla warfare, have been deployed to different sectors to stop the rebels' destruction of the national economy.

Information from La Paz, in the central zone of the country, for today reveals that following the armed operations which began last Saturday clashes increased during the early morning hours near Chichontepec volcano's southern area, in La Paz Department. Military reports reveal that the operations have increased since last Sunday's FMLN attack on army positions in El Salto, Chichontepec volcano.

This morning military sources refuted reports issued by the rebels who asserted that they have inflicted 103 casualties on the Army during 48 hours of clashes, including 60 dead and 46 prisoners of war.

Officers of the Armed Forces Engineers Instruction Center, CIIFA, headquartered in Zacatecoluca have revealed that there is no confirmed information regarding casualties. Nevertheless, sources from the Zacatecoluca hospital have revealed that 20 wounded soldiers have been brought in between Sunday night and Monday morning, and added that there is no information regarding the dead.

Reports from San Juan Nonualco close to El Salto reveal that strong explosions and firing is still being heard from the fierce clashes which are taking place between Army units and FMLN members.

Information from San Vicente Department reveals that members of the 5th Infantry Brigade, headquartered in San Vicente, have begun an operation to comb the highway between San Vicente, Tecoluca, and Zacatecoluca in support of the units in La Paz Department. During the weekend, rebels also attacked a patrol near the El Espino village, Tecoluca jurisdiction, and inflicted eight Army casualties that were confirmed by 5th Infantry Brigade sources. The sources also asserted that they killed 10 rebels.

There are other reports from the country's central zone. It was confirmed in Chalatenango that during the weekend rebels again sabotaged the electricity service and that all of the towns in Chalatenango Department were left without electricity. It has been asserted that the traffic is normal and that units from Chalatenango and the 5th Infantry Brigade, headquartered in El Paraiso, have been patrolling the highway to prevent rebel activities because another boycott of the transportation sector has been announced.

News from Cuscatlan Department follows: Members of the General Directorate of Land Transportation have confirmed that the transportation sector in the country's eastern area has been completely paralyzed. Definite information will not be available until 0900 regarding the bus drivers' decision to travel. As of this hour, checkpoint No 20 has reported that no buses coming from the eastern sector of the country have registered there.

We now have information from San Salvador Department for today, Monday. The areas of El Paisnal, Aguilares, Apopa, Quezaltepeque, Colima, and several villages in addition to all of the northern highway starting at km 13 have been left without electricity since the rebels' attacks on Sunday. It has also been reported that technical problems at the electricity substation located near Quezaltepeque have blacked out the northern area of San Salvador Department since last Saturday.

Other reports reveal that Army members continue to patrol and protect the transportation sector after Sunday's clash in which Army and FMLN members clashed near km 28 for approximately 1 hour. It has also been reported that an ambush set up by leftist members on the northern highway was discovered by Army members and a fierce shootout ensued. The bus service in that sector has been continuing today without a problem.

BUS MACHINE-GUNNED NEAR SAN JOSE GUAYABAL

PA040257 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Four civilians were killed and 17 wounded when a passenger bus was machine-gunned near San Jose Guayabal. The report states that some of the wounded passengers were taken to San Bartolo, but those in serious condition were taken to Cojutepeque and San Salvador.

ARMY INCREASES PATROLS TO PROTECT USULUTAN HARVESTS

PA040330 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Army will increase patrols to protect the crop harvest in Usulutan Department. Army units have laid a siege on the rebels' strategic positions in the mountains of Santiago de Maria, Berlin, Alegria, San Agustin, San Francisco Javier, Tecapan and Ozatlan. The Army units led by the rapid deployment Atonal Battalion are trying to neutralize activities by the rebels; who are trying to undermine the harvest. The military sources said that the effectiveness of the Atonal Battalion has permitted the coffee harvest in the aforementioned towns. Today, the Atonal Battalion will continue to comb the coast of Usulutan Department to protect the cotton harvest.

PEOPLE URGED TO STUDY FMLN-FDR PROPOSAL

PA042310 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. We issue a call to our people, to all the social and civic organizations, all the workers, peasants, teachers, students, market place vendors, Christian communities, government and banking sector employees, and every other sector.

Make copies of the overall proposal for a negotiated political solution and peace which was presented to the Salvadoran Government by the FMLN-FDR and distribute them among all your members and the people in general. Let us all study the proposal for a negotiated political solution and peace presented by the FMLN-FDR. Let us all make copies of the FMLN-FDR porposal! All the people should participate in the overall solution to the conflict!

FMLN SUMMARIZES ACTIVITIES OF PAST 6 MONTHS

PA050030 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] In the past 6 months, we have carried out important military operations and maneuvers that have undermined the capabilities of the Army directed by the Yankees, and have demonstrated how the people's army has developed both in quality and in number.

We have attacked the headquarters of an antiterrorist infantry battalion at Cerron Grande, in a strategic maneuver called "Long Live the Heroic Struggle of the Workers; Let Us Defeat Duarte's Capitulation."

We have overwhelmingly defeated the "Torola IV" maneuver carried out in Morazan Department, where the enemy sustained 259 casualties in 48 days, including the loss of the strategic commander of the operation. We have defeated the much-vaunted tactic of using helicopter transport in Suchitoto, where we downed three helicopters and damaged an A-37 airplane, as well as three other helicopters. We staged a brilliant guerrilla maneuver at El Salto, north of Zacatecoluca, where we dismantled and practically annihilated the Nonualco Battalion.

In 6 months of the Duarte government, the Army has sustained no less than 3,390 dead and wounded. Just 6 months of government, and the Army has sustained no less than 3,390 dead and wounded! We have also taken 174 prisoners from among the troops of the regime.

In these first 6 months of the Duarte regime, our people's army has captured the following weapons: 505 rifles, 18 M-60 machine guns; 1 MP-5 submachine gun; 2 M-79 grenade launchers; 3 60-mm mortars; 1 120-mm mortar; 90-mm cannon; 48 PRC-77 radios; and 2 pieces of radar equipment.

Our people's army has also caused serious damage in the dictatorship's Air Force; four helicopters downed and eight damaged; one OD push-and-pull [preceding three words in English] downed and another damaged and one A-37 airplane has been damaged. In addition, one AMM-90 tank and one personnel carrier have been destroyed. Twenty-three military trucks have been destroyed and five damaged. Four trains have been sabotaged, two electrical energy substations destroyed, and two military bridges destroyed. We have also destroyed four 12-mm mortars; one 105-mm cannon, and the headquarters of an anti-terrorist infantry battalion.

In this period, we have been involved in 119 clashes and 57 confrontations. We have set 176 ambushes, and carried out 3 annihilation attacks, 8 artillery attacks, and 131 harassment attacks. These are the results of 6 months of fighting between Duarte's constitutional Army and the Salvadoran people's guerrilla army. These are the results that Duarte refuses to accept, remaining determined to continue to send youths to war as cannon fodder.

Duarte says that there are not two armies here in El Salvador. Our people ask: Then where do all the statistics come from? How come the 3,390 casualties? What force has caused 3,390 casualties in 6 months?

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE SAYS UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 'POSITIVE'

PA042215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0055 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said today that the report drafted by the UN Commission on Human Rights in regard to this country "is very objective." The preliminary report drafted by special UN rapporteur Viscount Colville of Culross was disclosed last week and submitted to the UN General Assembly today. The Guatemalan foreign minister said during a press conference that the document is 90 percent "positive for our country." Andrade said, "We are pleased with the objectivity of the report." He noted, however, that the press has stressed only its negative aspects. The foreign minister stressed that the UN official hails the democratic opening in Guatemala and asks for support for this process in his report. Andrade also stressed the fact that Culross stated in his report that many of the charges of human rights violations that were presented to him could not be proved because "they were false." The report notes, however, that "violence and disappearances constitute a permanent fact of life in Guatemala."

ANDRADE COMMENTS ON COLOMBIA BCIE MEETING

PA041624 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran returned to Guatemala City tonight after participating in a meeting in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. The meeting discussed topics related to the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, BCIE, whose resources will be enhanced by money from several area and European countries.

Andrade was interviewed a few minutes ago by one of our reporters at the airport. "Accepting an invitation by Colombian President Belisario Betancur and the IDB, Finance Minister Leonardo Figueroa, technicians, other officials, and myself traveled to Cartagena de Indias to participate in a very important symposium on Central America and especially discuss the possibilities of financially strengthening the BCIE.

"We have completed an intense effort and have returned fully satisfied. Colombia's renowned hospitality has again been confirmed. On opening this meeting, President Betancur expressed the government's desire to make specific contributions to assist Central America regarding economic and social aspects that are so important to us in this moment of crisis. This initiative has a very good future."

The most important topic discussed during the meeting regarding Guatemala and Central America was the strengthening of the BCIE, said the foreign minister. "The idea is to extend the BCIE to other countries and enhance its resources so the bank can keep credit open for the five Central American countries, thus helping our economies. None of the Central American countries fails to see that they face difficult problems related to the balance of payment, lack of economic growth, and the pursuit of broader markets for our export products. Over the years, the BCIE has played a very important role, but the moment has finally arrived when we have to strengthen and revitalize it.

"For this reason, IDB and World Bank experts attended this meeting, as well as Latin American Economic System [SELA] and Committee for the Support of Social and Economic Development in Central America, Cadesca, representatives. There were experts, professionals, and academicians who shared for 2 and 1/2 days a sincere exchange of ideas and views with Central Americans."

The foreign minister stressed the need to create the necessary security conditions for the countries' development and, in this connection, recalled Betancur's recent declarations.

"The outlook is good because specialists have considered the possibility that Latin American and Western European countries, as well as Japan and the United States, can join the BCIE as members. We are satisfied because the participation of banks of the various countries, international credit banks, was encouraging. In addition, the U.S. roving ambassador for Latin America had a very positive role in the opening of this important international event. The Colombian president showed us the way and opened possibilities for social and economic solutions. We all agreed that, in order to have peace in Central America, development is important. There cannot be peace without development and no development can exist without peace."

He also said that, during this meeting, Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. roving ambassador, discussed political topics.

"During the meeting, political topics were discussed, as well as technical topics; we also analyzed the Contadora Group achievements. Ambassador Shlaudeman, U.S. roving ambassador, reiterated the official U.S. stance supporting this process. We Central Americans are convinced that peace can be achieved through dialogue and preserved through negotiation. We referred to this in several ways. As I have said, this was an academic meeting."

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SUAZO SUPPORTS FLORES CAMPAIGN

PA040104 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] As general coordinator of the Rodist Liberal Movement, President Roberto Suazo Cordova announced that he is supporting Carlos Roberto Flores' campaign for the Liberal Party's presidential nomination. Suazo Cordova claims to have received thousands of letters asking him to support Flores. And that is exactly what we are going to do, he said.

Here is President Suazo Cordova's statement:

[Begin recording] I am not here to make false promises, but let me tell you this: When all of the men and women over 18 take out their birth certificates to get their identification cards so that they can officially register in the national electoral registry, you can be sure that the Liberal Party's red, white, and red banner will emerge victorious next year. [applause]

This is just the beginning of the Rodist Liberal Movement's campaign. When the Liberal Party and the powerful Rodist Liberal Movement start rolling, nothing will prevent their victory. [applause]

Because of my statesman's obligation, I will not be participating in all of the political campaigning. However, today I am here to ask you for your support. I have the honor and pleasure to present to you one of the young leaders of the Liberal Party: Carlos Roberto Flores. I want you to give him all of your support and I also want you to defend the Liberal Party's interests with determination and dignity. [end recording]

BRIEFS

IDB FINANCIAL AID -- Honduras has been granted $1.1 million by the IDB as part of a program to promote nontraditional exports from Central America to countries outside the area. The aid will consist of nonrefundable technical assistance to promote these exports. Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela will participate in the program as importing countries, and Brazil is expected to join the program in the near future. [Summary] [Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 84 PA]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADDRESSES PAN AMERICAN NURSING CONGRESS

PA041350 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Speech by Commander o f the Revolution and President-elect Daniel Ortega Saavedra, at the closing session of the Sixth Pan American Nursing Congress; place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] While the Nicaraguan people put forth great efforts -- despite their limitations, poverty, and inherited backwardness -- while this people confront a policy that increases the rate of mortality of the Nicaraguan people, a policy that increases the rate of mortality of the Nicaraguan children, this U.S. Administration continues to invest more than $1 billion to cause the shedding of Nicaraguan blood, to murder the Nicaraguan people, and to sow terror among the Nicaraguan people. Unfortunately, the funds used by the U.S. Administration to promote this policy are taken from the U.S. people, taken from the budgets for programs that would benefit the U.S. people, taken from the budgets allotted to aid the old and poor people in the United States. For this reason Nicaragua presented charges before the International Court of Justice in the Hague and the court's ruling was against the policy being promoted by the U.S. Government.

Nicaragua made this appeal before an international organization recognized by the United States. It made this appeal before an organization that the United States has appealed to on 12 differnt occasions since 1945. It could be said that the U.S. Government has made appeals before this high court of justice on more occasions than any other country in the world. Yet now that Nicaragua has made an appeal before this same court, and now that this court has issued a ruling, the U.S. Government, in violation of all the moral principles that were born with this American nation, has tried to overlook the ruling of this high court of justice.

The United States has already disobeyed the rulings of this court, as this court ruled that the United States should cease its policy of support for the mercenary forces and cease all aggressions against Nicaragua.

Therefore, when Nicaragua speaks up against this criminal policy, when Nicaragua demands peace, it is not because Nicaragua is involved in the East-West conflict as the U.S. leaders usually say when trying to justify their terrorist policy against the Nicaraguan people.

The WHO's goals for the year 2000 are to strengthen minimum primary health care. We support this goal, but we are aware of the fact that this is a difficult goal to achieve. There is goodwill among men, among the health workers, and among the people, but there is also a reality which is hard, violent, and shows constant violations of the human rights of the peoples. To set such a goal means that we must struggle against an arms buildup. Who can overlook the millions and millions that an arms buildup policy demands? Each day more and more demands are placed on an arms buildup that has already been described as insane.

It is not enough to fill the arsenals with atomic weapons. They now want to fill space with atomic weapons. More atomic weapons on earth and in space means more hunger and misery on earth. It means more disease, more infant mortality, and more violations of human rights here on earth. Therefore, we cannot separate the struggle for that health goal from the struggle against that situation of injustice. There is also a situation of injustice in the economic relations between the rich, industrialized, and market-economy countries and the poor countries or the countries impoverished by those rich market-economy countries. Latin America is particularly suffering from that situation of injustice and the Central American region is especially suffering from it.

It is a situation of injustice, of foreign debts, and of foreign trade in which the countries that have resources and that have plundered those resources turn a deaf ear to our peoples' demands. What does this mean? It means that if we want health for the people, the peasants, the workers, and the minorities, if we want zero infant mortality rate -- because this is what we should aspire to -- then we have to aspire, we have to struggle, and we have to denounce this situation of injustice that is imposed on us due to selfish interests that do not see man on earth as a creative and active being but rather as an instrument of exploitation and as a discardable object that is measured in indexes. They are only interested in showing in those indexes that they are more powerful.

We in Nicaragua are struggling against a situation we inherited from regimes that never truly cared about the people. We are struggling against this situation we inherited because of the bad U.S. policy. We do not want to blame all our ills on the United States, but who asked the United States to meddle in Latin America, in Central America, and in Nicaragua? [applause] The peoples have not asked the United States to intervene in our countries. The peoples have not asked the United States to impose dictatorial and criminal regimes like that of Somoza. It has been the shortsightedness and lack of vision of the U.S. politicians who did not export democracy and standards of living to the Central American countries or Nicaragua. Instead, they exported misery, exploitation, criminal regimes, violations of human rights, infant mortality, murder of nurses, injustice, and lack of freedom. Since we triumphed on 19 July and have tried to change this situation, a U.S. Government has emerged that is determined to return to that infamous past. In this effort, they continue to murder our people. They have a deadly competition through which they are seeking to increase the Nicaraguan mortality rates through the mercenary forces and threatening to bomb and to invade Nicaragua. The Nicaraguans are fighting against those mortality rates. They are not struggling against them by killing North Americans. Instead, they are trying to save the lives of the Nicaraguan children. They are trying to provide better health services to the Nicaraguan people.

Logically, the Nicaraguan people are withstanding a veritable genocide in this confrontation, and I have reasserted this. We have a population of barely 3 million and Nicaraguans are dying every day -- Nicaraguan youths, women, children, old people, and workers. That is why we reassert that we are withstanding a veritable genocide. The U.S. Government will achieve nothing with this! It can resort to the extermination or annihilation of the Nicaraguan people, but it cannot achieve the domination or submission of the Nicaraguan people!

Therefore, what is the correct, reasonable, and adquate way? It is through an authentic and honest dialogue, a negotiation; that is the road to peace. Nicaragua has always maintained and defended this position. Even though the U.S. Government leaders are continuously refuting their words with their actions, Nicaragua maintains its peaceful position, advocating a dialogue. However, this is also a firm and adamant position which defends the revolution.

This sixth congress, as I said, is part of our peace efforts. You are exerting yourselves to achieve peace, at your work centers, in each of your countries. You have also exerted yourselves for peace here in Nicaragua. We trust that, and we are interpreting our people's feelings. We will have a new congress with you in better times, when we no longer have a war or an aggression, when we have achieved a real peace. Thank you. [applause]

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE PROTESTS REAGAN STATEMENTS

PA041911 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Foreign Affairs Ministry communique issued in Managua on 4 December; read by ministry spokesman Manuel Espinoza -- live]

[Text] In view of President Reagan's statements to the newspaper THE WASHINGTON TIMES regarding the alleged existence of Soviet ships which may be carrying MIG's to Nicaragua, the Foreign Affairs Ministry reports the following:

President Reagan's statements represent a further demonstration of the U.S. Administration's intentions to create a warlike climate conducive to unleashing a direct and massive war against Nicaragua on the basis of false and unfounded information which, in the opinion of the U.S. Government, would represent a threat to the area and to the hemisphere and would justify direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

This new misinformation campaign by the U.S. Administration is also aimed at influencing U.S. public opinion, creating a warlike hysteria that will allow it to attack Nicaragua without facing open opposition from the U.S. people, who have at all times expressed their total disagreement with and repudiation of any intervention in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government denounces this new and dangerous misinformation campaign, which is taking place at a time when the U.S. military presence is being increased in this region and announcements are being made about preparations for new attacks by the mercenary bands at the service of the U.S. Government for the purpose of carrying out propaganda stunts in Regions 1 and 6 and special zone 1.

Strongly condemning these actions, the Nicaraguan Government once again reasserts its inalienable right to defend Nicaragua's sovereignty and national independence with whatever means are necessary to resist and overcome any interventionist (?attitude) against our country.

[Signed] Foreign Affairs Ministry

GRENADIAN ELECTORAL PROCESS, RESULTS CRITICIZED

PA040223 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown -- The so-called general elections took place today in Grenada. Washington needed this farce to give a democratic aspect to the puppet regime that is maintained by U.S. bayonets, according to a cable report from the Soviet news agency TASS. The report adds that the United States is trying to disguise the terrorist essence of its state policy with these elections; an example of this policy was the criminal aggression against this sovereign Caribbean state.

According to the reports received from St George's, the elections were held amidst an atmosphere of terror, repression against patriotic forces, an unrestrained anticommunist campaign, and under the threat of machine guns by the U.S. soldiers and lackeys who came to the island from several neighboring countries especially for this purpose.

Observers have predicted the victory of the pro-U.S. coalition, New National Party, which is led by Herbert Blaize, leader of the Grenadian extreme right wing.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY OFFICIALLY JOINS CDN

PA032339 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, held a 2-day work session over the weekend to approve an immediate action plan, the Conservative Party membership, and the establishment of CDN branches in the departments. The appointment of CDN's new directors was postponed until the next meeting.

Here is a report by Agustin Jarquin, president of the Social Christian Party, on the CDN's meeting:

[Begin recording] The CDN held two working sessions over the weekend with the participation of all of its members. The results were positive, especially because it served to consolidate our unity and to approve the following measures: the admittance of the Conservative Party as a full CDN member; and an immediate action plan to continue the civil struggle waged by the CDN for the country's democratization and for the solution of the problems that are affecting the Nicaraguan people. We are working on a new organic structure for the CDN based on the work program it has outlined for the country. It will be necessary to appoint new directors. This will take place when we meet again. We also agreed to organize branches in the departments and to admit organizations that want to participate in the civil struggle for a democratic Nicaragua as members. [end recording]

Miriam Arguello, of the Conservative Party, also commented on the CDN working sessions.

[Begin recording] [Arguello] The Conservative Party had considered the possibility of joining the CDN for some time. Although we were not officially a member of the CDN, we always acted as part of the CDN. Finally, we decided to make it official.

[Reporter] Now that the Conservative Party is a member of the CDN, what will be its next move?

[Arguello] Our next move will depend on what the CDN decides. We are part of it and as such we take orders from it. Now that we are an official CDN member we do what the CDN decides. [end recording]

CSE DELIVERS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY CREDENTIALS

PA041710 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Managua, (ANN) -- Virgilio Godoy, the Independent Liberal Party, PLI's, first deputy, did not present himself today at the Supreme Electoral Council, CSE, to receive the credentials that will accredit him as representative of his party in the National Constituent Assembly.

Godoy's alternate, Constantino Pereira, who has maintained a progressive position in opposition to Godoy's abstentionist tendency, was not present at the ceremony either.

Only one of the nine deputies elected to represent the PLI at the new parliament withdrew his credentials last Friday. The CSE has been handing out credentials to the representatives at regular intervals.

Julian Corrales, the CSE's acting president, today delivered credentials to 12 deputies representing the Democratic Conservative Party, PCDN, the Popular Social Christian Party, and the FSLN. Among the deputies receiving credentials were PCDN's first deputy Clemente Guido, as well as Commander Leticia Herrera, currently vice president of the State Council, and Ray Hoocker Taylor, of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, who were both nominated by the FSLN.

In a statement to the local media, FSLN Deputy Leticia Herrera, who is also national coordinator of the Sandinist Defense Committees, said that the National Constituent Assembly will be the site of momentous events for Nicaragua, such as the drafting of the country's political constitution.

Thus far, the CSE has handed out credentials to more than 35 of the 96 deputies that will comprise the new parliament to be installed on 9 January.

All credentials should be delivered by 5 December, according to a calendar prepared by the CSE. Once all credentials have been delivered to the 96 deputies and their respective alternates, the CSE will present the members of the new government branch to the diplomatic corps and cabinet members.

'DEEP DIVISION' SEEN WITHIN PLI'S LEADERSHIP

PA042313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The internal differences in the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, continue to be evident. Last week, one of the PLI's nine elected deputies received credentials accrediting him as a member of the National Constituent Assembly. This position is different from that of former PLI presidential candidate Virgilio Godoy who yesterday refused to receive his credentials. Godoy's attitude was criticized by a PLI sector that maintains a progressive position. This sector charged that the candidates who were elected deputies are being pressured so that they will not obtain their credentials in the period established by the Supreme Electoral Council. Former vice presidential candidate Constantino Pereira, who is a PLI alternate to the National Assembly, did not obtain his credentials because he is abroad. Spokesman of the PLI faction that abstained from participating in the elections have said that the Liberals who present themselves to the Electoral Council will be declared traitors because they will be violating the agreements reached in the past convention held by the political organization. Nevertheless, the decision made by Godoy in favor of the most anti-Liberal sectors has unleashed a reaction of rejection by a dissident faction led by Pereira. This faction has clearly stated that there is a deep division in the PLI.

TEACHERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOVIET VISIT

PA042314 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] A delegation of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, ANDEN, has left for the Soviet Union to sign cooperation agreements with its Soviet counterpart. ANDEN Secretary General Nathan Sevilla who heads the delegation said that the Soviet teachers' solidarity with the Nicaraguan teachers' organization has been demonstrated in various forms. He stressed that last year they sent educational and sports equipment. Sevilla said that the USSR has cooperated with Nicaragua in the educational field since 1982, sending professors and providing technical assistance. The delegation also includes Companera Milena Nunez, ANDEN national and international relations secretary.

PASTORA REITERATES HIS SANDINIST STANCE

PA282158 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Statement by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of the ARDE Armed Forces, on the FSLN-U.S. talks in Manzanillo; date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] I have not talked with the Nicaraguan people through this means for a long time, but now that things look more muddled than ever, I am talking again. Things are more muddled than ever because there are aspects that are sometimes hard to understand. I maintain that in politics one cannot see that which is real. For example, there are things such as this: When we were fighting Somoza, I talked about freedom of the press, mixed economy, political pluralism, nonalignment, free elections, democracy, and respect for human rights. Then, the communists called me a hero. They said that I was intelligent and coherent. The democratic sectors also called me hero, coherent, pragmatic, mature, and a politician. Now that we are fighting communism I say the same things. I talk about freedom of the press, nonalignment, anti-imperialism -- the anti-imperialism of Washington and Moscow -- and nationalism. I talk the way I used to talk in times of the Somoza dictatorship. I talk about Sandinism and nationalism. I talk the way I used to talk in the past war: of national sovereignty, public liberties, political freedom, free elections, and of all beautiful aspects of democracy.

Now, the communists call me incoherent, erratic, greedy, and vain. But the strange thing is that democratic sectors are also calling me incoherent, greedy, vain, erratic, and quick-tempered. The two extremes agree on many of the accusations, but where they don't coincide is when the communists say that I am a Reagan spokesman, an ally of imperialism, and a CIA agent. Then, there are democratic sectors that call me communist and the 10th member of the FSLN National Directorate. They say that this is a great move by Fidel Castro, and so on.

This shows how complex politics can be because in politics, as I say, quoting Jose Marti: That which is real cannot be seen.

I am a democrat, a revolutionary, and a Sandinist. The international press, almost all of the media, calls the Managua government Sandinist, thus saving communism from being accused of all the abuses, deviations, and errors made by the Managua government. This makes the Managua government very happy. This makes the world's communists very happy. They are happy because their camouflage is working. The nine commanders, confessed Marxist-Leninists, who practice communism and whose project is one of Marxism-Leninism with a Stalinist model, are camouflaging themselves as Sandinists using the red-black nationalist flag, the antithesis of the communist internationalism.

They are using Sandinism as a cover and the international media is doing them the great favor of accepting this camouflage by calling them Sandinists.

We, the true Sandinist revolutionaries and democrats, are being called anti-Sandinists. One of the charges against us is that we oppose unity, which is the alliance of all democratic forces that oppose communism. This is false. We advocate unity and an alliance of all Nicaraguan democratic forces. However, we want this alliance and unity to be true and legitimate in support of a political and ideological project. We oppose the political and ideological project of the Marxist-Leninists. We oppose the political and ideological project being implemented in Nicaragua. Those of us who oppose this communist ideological project must present to the people another political-ideological project that opposes that of the communists.

I advocate an alliance and I have formed an alliance. It is the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, which became the alliance of six of the seven organizations that oppose the Managua government.

What happened? The national and international forces that oppose the political-ideological project of the Managua communists saw ARDE, the union of six political-military organizations -- the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua [UDN-FARN] of Fernando, El Negro, Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement of Alfonso Robelo, the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity-Southern Indigenous Creole Communities [Misurasata-SICC] the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front led by Jose Davila, and the Nicaraguan Workers' Federation led by Donald Castillo Orozco, together with the Sandino Revolutionary Front which I lead -- as an organization and they tried to get this group to join the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] which fights in northern Nicaragua and the southern Honduran region.

We are not an organization. We are the unity, or even better said, we were the unity that represented a political-ideological project opposed to the Managua political-ideological project.

Many sought this merger between ARDE and the FDN. That is impossible. What could happen is that the FDN participate in the alliance and unity of this six organizations and that it become the seventh organization. They did not see this way and they always wanted ARDE to become subjected to the FDN. So, we, with our limited resources -- 15 percent of what the world gives to the Nicaraguans -- would have been absorbed by the FDN. This could never be, especially because we don't agree with the political policy of those in the north, regardless of the ideological aspect. We do not agree with the leaders of the FDN's military sector.

During our 2 years [in the government] we saw and learned things like this: When the Managua government, the nine communists, were planning the insurrection in El Salvador, I participated in the meetings of the FSLN National Directorate. I was a 10th, unappointed member of the National Directorate. I was the only commander who took part in the meetings of the National Directorate.

When I very carefully and tactfully told the National Directorate that I was not in agreement with plunging the Salvadorans into an insurrection, I mentioned military and political reasons and reminded them that Karl Marx said that when peoples repeat the history of other peoples, they end up playing a drama or a comedy. I told them to be careful lest the brother people of El Salvador end up in a drama or comedy.

When I argued that in the history of humanity I had never seen two peoples in a row liberate themselves and explained that, militarily speaking, the Salvadoran people did not have a rearguard, fighting experience, military cadres, and so on. Tomas Borge told me that they were manufacturing the October rockets.

I was surprised and they thought I had not understood. They expanded on their explanation, telling me that they were creating a negotiable factor. I had understood perfectly.

That is why I told the Salvadoran revolutionaries -- communist revolutionaries, I should say, because some of us are Sandinist revolutionaries -- that they should be very careful because they would be traded for the former Somozist guardsmen of the FDN -- and this clearly, this applies to all of us Nicaraguan democrats -- the way the Cuban democrats were traded for rockets. I said that they were going to trade us off because they are bartering in Manzanillo. However, they will never trade off the ARDE at Manzanillo because we will not lay down our weapons until we are free, or until we are dead.

I ask myself: After holding the first and second sessions of talks in Manzanillo, why engage in a third one? Were the first and second talks so positive that they paved the way for a third round of talks? And even if the first two rounds were not good, was the third one so good that it allowed them to hold a fourth round? And if they engaged in the fifth round, it must have been because they did well in the fourth and third round. And if they held a sixth round of talks it was because in the third, fourth, and fifth rounds they began to reach agreement. And so they moved on the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh, and reached the thirteenth and fourteenth round of talks.

I think that they have already reached agreement. I think they are trading us off. I think they have already traded us off. And proof of this is that when the Salvadoran communist guerrillas engage in talks with the Salvadoran Government... [changes remark] We know that no communist guerrillas engage in talks with governments unless it is under instructions from Moscow or Havana. Why the order from Moscow and Havana?

When they heard about these talks, they cut off assistance to Alfonso Robelo. I can understand their not helping us because of our nationalist independent positions. However, Robelo had concluded an alliance with the FDN, meeting the desires of these forces. Why did they cut off the assistance to Robelo? Why are they gradually cutting off the assistance to the FDN? Robelo could not stand 2 months without assistance. We have been 12 months without assistance and our 7,000 guerrillas are prepared to continue struggling 12 more months without it.

We know that a regular army like the FDN has not [word indistinct] without massive assistance. They are gradually dismantling the Salvadoran guerrillas and the FDN. This is what we think.

I get the impression that the two superpowers are reaching agreement, as they have always done. They must have that red telephone on the nightstand for some reason. They ask each other about their state of health and how they feel in the morning -- Reagan, Andropov, or now Chernenko; the same as Carter and Andropov or Mikoyan did; or as Kennedy did with Nikita Khrushchev. They even exchange revolutionary and counterrevolutionary jokes and agree not to bring about a catastrophe in which they would destroy each other. They divide the world up among themselves.

We need lots of ammunition; we need war supplies of all kinds because we are struggling against half of the world. This is a war against the Soviet Union. Our war is against all of the USSR's allies, but we are faced with the indifference of the other half of the world.

This makes our struggle even more difficult, more painful, and more bloody. However, we will not lose heart because of this. Our morale is high for one simple reason: The people are on our side because they know that we are right.

We will not stop struggling as long as there are foreign forces in Nicaragua: as long as there are foreign troops, foreign masters, and local servants wishing to enslave us, to make us go on being unworthy people; and to keep us occupied, and invaded.

As Sandinists and revolutionaries, we will continue struggling with whatever we have and however we can. We will continue asking the world for support. We will continue asking the free world for rifles, ammunition, boots, and uniforms in order to continue fighting like our companeros who seized the port of Atlanta, which was one of the last communist redoubts in Zelaya Sur, the same way we are fighting in (Cano Cristo), around Bluefields, the Prinzapolka River, Rio Grande of Matagalpa, the banks of Rio Escondido, [words indistinct], the townships of Nueva Guinea, El Almendro, La Gateada, Muelle de los Bueyes, and around El Castillo. We will fight the way we did to encircle the forces in San Juan del Norte and the way we are fighting at El Corozo.

We (?lost 73 martyrs) at El Corozo. (Ciclon), a column commander, and his men were annihilated by the communists in fierce fighting from 0600 to 1200. The enemy, who took control of the situation, who controls the mass media, television, newspapers, and stations, reported that 73 CIA agents, invaders, outlaws, criminals had died in combat.

This reminds me of Somizism. Somozism called us outlaws, the way it called Sandino an outlaw. We are being called CIA agents the same way that Somoza called us KGB agents. We are being called invaders. Somoza called us invaders, even though we died on our doorsteps.

A photograph published by EL NUEVO DIARIO shows the bodies of our companeros and an Interior Ministry agent, a member of the Pablo Ubeda special forces, with a piece of rope in his hands and many of the bodies with their hands tied with ropes. Have you ever seen those who die in combat tied with ropes? Prisoners are tied with ropes. Those bodies belonged to prisoners.

Tomas, you killed those prisoners the way Somoza killed prisoners. On the other hand, we have turned over to you 360 prisoners, safe and sound. We have cured the wounds of your fighters when we have taken them prisoner. And you, Tomas, murderer, killed all the wounded you captured. You lied! Not everybody dies in a battle. Over half are always taken prisoner or are wounded. You presented 70 dead, out of the 73, and left only 3 to give you the names of the ones you murdered.

I have seen much fighting. You have seen none. I know that prisoners are tied, but not the dead. And the photograph shows the bodies tied with ropes and your agents have ropes in their hands. You murdered the wounded!

You treated the wounded prisoners at El corozo like the communist, the Stalinist, and the Somozist you are. You may be a poet, but you are a murderous poet. Blood, sorrow, mourning, the tears of the Nicaraguan mothers serve as inspiration to you. That is why you are promoting the war in Nicaragua. This is why we are at war. As long as there are criminals like you, Tomas, there will not be peace in Nicaragua.

We are against Russian imperialism because the Soviets are supplying the weapons that kill our people. We were against Washington's imperialism because Washington gave the weapons to the Somozist regime. We would be against any empire that tried to invade, subjugate, dominate, or trample on our people's sovereignty. We are democrats because we are Sandinists.

Tomas, listen to me. Someday you are going to be shoveling snow in Siberia along with your eight commanders and all of your communists.

No matter how powerful you look, we have already liberated Rio San Juan Department. We are already fighting in four departments and in central Nicaragua. Neither the red flag with the hammer and sickle nor the talks in Manzanillo will stop us. Our slogan is no longer free fatherland or death because we do not want to die any more. It is free fatherland or kill.

ARTURO CRUZ OPPOSES 'SECOND CHANCE' FOR ORTEGA

PA042222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1821 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] San Jose, 4 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Arturo J. Cruz, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), has said in this capital that the democratic opposition does not agree to giving Daniel Ortega's forthcoming government a new opportunity.

"Even the idea" of granting a grace period to the government resulting from the elections "is meeting with serious opposition from most Nicaraguan democrats," said Cruz, who was the CDN's proposed but not registered candidate in the elctions of 4 November.

Cruz, who postposed his announced trip to Nicaragua and is leaving next week for Europe, asserted that "many Central Americans support this attitude of anti-Sandinist Nicaraguans." In a written statement given to ACAN-EFE, Cruz adds that this circumstance gives a new dimension to the conflict in his country and "confirms" that Sandinism poses problems for Central American interests.

The CDN leader referred to statements he had previously made to the press in Washington, and reiterated the opinion that the elections held in Nicaragua on 4 November were "the result of a process that we filled with illegalities from the beginning." Cruz agrees that "peaceful options are becoming exhausted" in Nicaragua. "Despite this, I noted (in Washington) that Daniel Ortega has the historic challenge of taking concrete steps to guarantee peace." Although I know of "the disdain that totalitarians have for fair play, I said (in Washington) that, in my opinion, Ortega could have the opportunity, if he so wished, to demostrate with deeds that he is more pragmatic than some of his more radical comrades." Without backing down from what he said, Cruz admits "objectively the wave of protests" triggered by his remarks, "which demostrates that the Sandinists' lack of credibility among Nicaraguans and other Central Americans is irreparable." The CDN leader feels that the latest developments have polarized the Sandinists and anti-Sandinists "to unprecendented levels."

The Sandinists are trying to consolidate their internal power and to bolster their international image and are using "totalitarian methods" as well as "tricks such as the electoral farce and the pluralist mask." They are also "desperately" trying to put an end to the insurgency which is taking on greater proportions every day and are resorting to arms purchases. They are attempting to reach an accommodation with the United States through the talks in Manzanillo, and by "faking an interest in formalizing an agreement under Contadora," the CDN leader added.

Cruz said that in view of the events in Nicaragua "the democratic opposition is no longer prepared to remain forever trapped under the Sandinist project "which plans for the eventual disappearance of every [trace of] pluralism." [quotation marks as received]

CASTRO SENDS LETTER TO SAMARANCH ON OLYMPIC SITE

PA032146 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Letter from Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers to International Olympic Committee [IOC] President Juan Antonio Samaranch; dated 29 November]

[Text] Havana City, 29 November 1984

Mr Antonio Samaranch, President of the IOC, Lausanne, Switzerland

Dear Mr Samaranch:

You know how interested I am in the development of sports. For this reason, I am being bold enough to write you this letter. As you know, for the past 25 years our country has been doing as much as anyone -- proportionately speaking -- to promote sports. We have worked to promote massive sports participation in schools and social fields, and all of our people have the right to participate in sports. Professionalism in sports has disappeared in Cuba, the entrance to sporting events is free, and almost every year we celebrate a school Olympics in which anyone with the aptitude can compete.

Regarding international sports events, in spite of our scarce economic resources we always participate in them and we offer our solidarity in the sports field to any country that asks for this type of assistance. The efforts made and the results achieved by our athletes, trainers, and technicians have secured an outstanding position for us in Central American, Pan American, and world sports, and have allowed us to hold important posts in many international sports federations and organizations.

With the authority we derive from the efforts that have been made, as loyal defenders of amateur sports and Olympic principles, and responding to our people's interest in and desire to hold Pan American games that represent a tradition that has developed ties of friendship and brotherhood among the sports people of this hemisphere, for years we have been aspiring to host these games. These aspirations were based on our rights, since we have never had the opportunity to host these games and because no other country had applied at that time.

Since 1962, on the occasion of the inauguration of the ninth Central American and Caribbean Games, we, in your presence, informed Mr Mario Vasquez Rana, president of the Pan American Sports Organization, PASO, that if the country scheduled to host the 10th Pan American Games relinquished its turn the city of Havana would be in a position to organize them and that we would fully support this effort.

At the ninth Pan American Games held in Caracas in 1983, the Ecuadoran Olympic Committee was unable to present documents from its government. A decision was made to give that committee a new deadline and a PASO meeting was scheduled for Havana. At that time, the Cuban Olympic Committee and Companero Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, reiterated Cuba's request to Mr Mario Vasquez Rana and PASO morally committed itself to selecting Cuba to host the games in the event Ecuador could not comply with the requirements. Cuba even proposed that it present an official request but was told that this was not necessary since Ecuador had not yet relinquished as host. There was a tacit commitment that our country would be chosen as host.

Later, after the Cuban Olympic Committee declared that it would not go to the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles in solidarity with the socialist countries that for many years have extraordinarily helped us in the development of sports, the president of PASO, in spite of the fact that we were not at all responsible for the Los Angeles problem, surprisingly cancelled a meeting that had been scheduled to be held in Havana on 8-10 June. At that meeting our country was to be chosen as host for the 1987 games if Ecuador, whose deadline expired during that time, could not host them. The PASO president explained his action arguing that due to the confused situation it was not suitable to hold the games in Havana, in spite of the fact that at that moment 26 countries had already confirmed their participation including flight numbers, arrival dates, and times.

There is evidence that permits us to state that at that time a commitment which we did not know about had been established. This was made evident through the meeting that Mr Vasquez Rana had with the majority of the PASO executives behind the backs of Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, of Cuba, and (Sario Hernandez), of Ecuador, to prepare to go to the city of Indianapolis. Further evidence is the letter sent by the governor of Indiana on 1 June and the one sent by the mayor of Indianapolis on 3 June requesting that their city host the 10th games. This commitment was ratified by Vasquez Rana when he visited Indianapolis on 19 October, the day on which he received an official request from President Ronald Reagan.

In 1959, the United States held the Pan American Games in Chicago. The U.S. flag also hosted the 1979 games in Puerto Rico. In 1984, the United States was, for a second time [as heard], the host of the Olympic games.

In 1988 the Olympic games will be held in Seoul under the kind protection of the U.S. troops and bases. To top this and in spite of the fact that the United States openly boycotted the Moscow games and that the Olympic games were just held in that country, United States has been chosen as the alternate host for the 1987 Pan American Games in the event Ecuador is unable to host those games because of a lack of economic resources, a situation that is almost certain to occur.

This is how Cuba's aspirations to be the alternate host was forsaken during the meeting of the PASO executives in Mexico City. At that meeting Ecuador was given a new deadline that expires on 15 December, citing Clause F of Article 16 of the PASO statutes. That clause states: If the assigned host does not fulfill its commitments, the Executive Committee has the authority to choose the host while trying to give preference to the region entitled to it. There was no reason to vote to select a new host when a new deadline had been granted. What factors influenced this quick decision that violated the statutes?

For the first time in the history of PASO, consensus was ignored to appoint Indianapolis as host. There was a dubious, handy, and secret voting procedure where the only arbiter was Mr Vasquez Rana, whose previous somber arrangements and commitments with Indianapolis were well-known. With this action, the true spirit of the Olympic games has disappeared from Latin America and it has been proven that the large financial resources and political pressure of the United States are the things that decide where competitions of this nature may and may not take place.

Under these circumstances, I believe that if the honor and prestige of the Olympic games is to be saved in this hemisphere the only alternative is to support Ecuador with whatever economic and technical resources the international Olympic movement can gather. Ecuador has a 15 December deadline to receive official acceptance. The Ecuadoran Olympic Committee continues making admirable, almost heroic, efforts to host the games and will do so if it is able to secure indispensable resources -- the only obstacle it faces for hosting the games. There is no other possible solution if serious damage to the trust, unity, cooperation and development of sports in this hemisphere is to be avoided.

In recent years, as a result of the earnings secured from television, advertising, and other factors, the Olympic games have been penetrated by elements not connected with sports. It was not without reason that the Los Angeles games were described as the dollar games. The purest Olympic principles have been violated and abused. This is evident when we view facts in light of the spirit and letter of the Olympic Charter which states: Profit is not an aim of the Olympic games and no one is authorized to make profits from the Olympic games.

Without the unselfish cooperation of the thousands of women and men of the IOC, international federations, national Olympic committees, and national federations, the Olympic games could not be held. It would be impossible to pay for the services these people give generously and happily because they believe in sports. This is the solid, wonderful basis of the Olympic games. All of the people who cooperate have decided not to let individuals, organizations, or governments take advantage of the Olympic games politically or commercially. For this reason, the norms of the Olympic Charter establish that if the Olympic games produce any profit this profit must go entirely to the IOC.

In addition, this profit should be used to foster either Olympic games or sports. We wonder what happened to the huge profits from the XXII Olympic games held in Los Angeles. The diverting of this money to other uses is a flagrant violation of the Olympic charter principles. For the coming months, word has already been circulated on preposterous competition schedules to make them conform with U.S. television's large offers and for their convenience. Commercialization corrupts and renders the Olympic principles completely invalid. In addition, economically poor and undeveloped countries will never stand a chance of being chosen host countries for sport events such as this.

Giving all of this due consideration, it is our opinion that the 24th games will not have the best host country as it was agreed to hold these games in Seoul. Korean territory is arbitrarily and artificially split into two parts. Not many years ago a bloody war occurred there that caused the destruction of the DPRK and the loss of hundreds of thousands of its children. In addition, in the struggle against the invaders many thousands of Chinese combatants also died, as well as South Koreans, Americans, and citizens of many other nations. The south of the country is practically occupied by U.S. troops and military bases. Its local government is far from being an example of respect for their people's liberties and social and human rights.

The entire world admits and recalls these facts. These facts will not fail to influence socialist states and will be especially marked by nonaligned and Third World countries. The blood shed in Korea is still fresh in mankind's memory. As they have been conceived, the Seoul Olympic games will not help unify the Korean nation nor help stanch the war wounds; these games will not really promote peace, harmony, cooperation, or friendship among peoples. Of course, the Olympic movement will not attain the prestige, force, and unity it so sorely needs after the most recent, repeated crisis. I even doubt whether this movement can withstand many additional crises.

However, I still believe that there is time to avert a last perhaps irreversible crisis that in my opinion -- and I am speaking in all sincerity and friendship -- is in sight. Maybe this could be averted through the brave, constructive, and wise determination to equally share Korea's independence and interests, as well as possibilities regarding the 1988 Olympic games. Of course, this is only my personal opinion. I don't know what the leaders of the two Korean territories and the other countries think, but I can't see any other possibility for saving the coming games.

For all of these reasons, dear Samaranch, I think we are at a crucial moment for the world sports movement. The decisions that are to be made should be clear and given thorough consideration. We understand that it is now necessary to solve the problems that have been occurring in the immediate past.

I firmly believe in the need to find fair, equitable solutions to preserve the world sports movement from alien factors that distort, violate, and corrupt Olympic principles. This will be the only way to maintain the lofty, noble Olympic principles. With the same sincerity and frankness with which I present to you my concern and ideas, I want to tell you that your wise direction -- based on a deep, unselfish love for sports -- can decisively help to overcome these difficulties. You can count on Cuba's sincere and loyal cooperation. I also plan to tranmit this letter's concern and ideas to the other leaders in the Olympic movement and to disseminate this letter.

Yours truly,

[Signed] Fidel Castro

R. CASTRO'S REMARKS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE DAY

FL041700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Excerpts] During his visit to Pinar del Rio, Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of our party's Central Committee and FAR minister, spoke to numerous workers that participated in defense tasks. In the Hermanos Cruz neighborhood, Raul described the insignias that identify the presidents and members of the Defense Committee and expressed his satisfaction at learning that in Defense Zone No 3 the president of the council is a woman.

The FAR minister described the intense plan of activities carried out by the delegation he headed, and praised La Conchita factory for its demonstration of planned wartime production. He also praised the exercises carried out in the Hermanos Cruz neighborhood, and said that the celebration of National Defense Day was an idea that came up at a meeting of party leaders in Pinar del Province. Then he said: This National Defense Day, the monthly defense days, and the activities we carry out should, and surely will, become part of the revolutionary culture of our people, in the same way that our people participate in the work of the committees for the defense of the revolution.

Army General Raul Castro said it is necessary to eliminate the time wasted on activities that [words indistinct] and improve the quality of training. He stressed the fact that it is most important that each person have a means to fight, a place to fight, and a way of fighting. He added that we are convinced, as Fidel is, that if we continue to act as we are doing now we can avoid war.

The FAR minister said that, in Pinar del Rio, 400,000 persons or two-thirds of the population participated in Red Sunday for National Defense Day. Army General Raul Castro said we are better prepared for defense and, at the same time, better prepared to face all economic difficulties.

POWER IN GRENADA 'CONTINUES IN U.S. HANDS'

FL041814 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 4 Nov 84

[By Osvaldo Burgos Romano]

[Text] The outcome of yesterday's elections in Grenada was the one expected by international critics. The New National Party [NNP], headed by Herbert Blaize, who, according to his own words, presents himself as a friend of the United States, received a majority of the votes. However, how did the party rise? According to analysts, the NNP did not have an office to meet in, nor chairs to sit on, but it accepted advice from Washington, and a few days later, it had money to spend.

Now the new government will be sworn in by current Governor General Paul Scoon, who was imposed on Grenada after the U.S. occupation. To summarize, the surnames have changed, but power continues in U.S. hands.

COMMENTARY ON GRENADIAN ELECTIONS, NNP WIN

FL041542 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1244 GMT 4 Nov 84

[International commentary by Javier Rodriguez and Freida Garcia]

[Text] [Garcia] Good morning. Today we will comment on the elections in Grenada, elections which were held yesterday, and which we have preliminary results from reports received this morning. The New National Party [NNP] has obtained the majority of the votes in these elections. This party is headed by Herbert Blaize, who is the U.S. favorite and who has received U.S. financial and propaganda support. Herbert Blaize is 66 years old, he was born on the small island of Carriacou, a Grenadian island, and is a lawyer.

He has a prosperous business in Carriacou, and is seen as one of the large landholders belonging to the local oligarchy. Blaize said during the Yankee intervention of Grenada that it was not an invasion, but rather Grenada's salvation. From this you can imagine who Herbert Blaize is, and what he wants for the Grenadian people in the new administration.

Blaize will be [word indistinct] today by Governor General Paul Scoon at an official ceremony in St George's, Grenada's capital.

[Rodriguez] Yes, Freida, I believe yesterday's elections in Grenada are the type of elections which the United State likes, the type of elections which the U.S. Government reserves, our would like to reserve for our nations and all Latin American countries, because sometimes it cannot achieve its objectives.

We all remember that not to long ago, in this same month, the United States strongly opposed Nicaragua's elections, where the majority of the people voted, the Sandinist Front obtained a very high percentage of the votes, and the people supported the Sandinist revolution.

The United States does not like this type of election. It is not the type of democracy they like. Undoubtedly, the best strategy for the White House and the Pentagon are elections such as in Grenada, in a country occupied by foreign forces. There is also a high dose of repression here which has existed during all these months against supporters of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, one of the parties which took part in the elections but with very poor results, because of persecution against its supporters, lack of resources, and the real and concrete fact that the party represented the country's progressive forces.

To describe the NNP, which has just won, we will have to analyze it later when we have more information on those who voted, because voter turnout numbers are still unknown. Several cables reported that it had been very low, and that very few or at least a considerable portion of the population had not voted. To describe this party there is nothing better than to recall Blaize's statements in which he supported the U.S. invasion and occupation of his own country. He also called for very close ties with Washington in the future and with Caribbean nations that supported the U.S. invasion and which continue to maintain contingents of soldiers there. This well describes who Herbert Blaize is as the new, almost proclaimed, prime minister of Grenada in elections which were also characterized by some restrictions of information to the press. A PRELA special correspondent was even expelled from the airport in Grenada when he tried to report on yesterday's fraudulent elections.

[Garcia] A very important matter which should be emphasized Javier, is that this new administration in Grenada will have to face a more than 48-percent unemployment rate.

Grenadians maintained a certain indifference, almost a total indifference toward these elections, because it could be seen that there was an absense of political freedom. Grenadians were worried, and continue to be preoccupied with the increase in prostitution and illiteracy -- triumphed over during Maurice Bishop's revolutionary process. These achievements have all been lost since the military occupation of the island.

There is now a [word indistinct] judicial system. The achievements Maurice Bishop obtained during his revolutionary process will not be achieved by the new administration because it is not a government of the people. It is a completely unpopular government.

[Rodriguez] That is how it is. It is also interesting to analyze what Washington is seeking with these elections held such a short time after the invasion. It seems that Washington has several objectives in holding urgent elections when world condemnation of the Grenada invasion still has not ended.

There are several objectives. Firstly, the consolidation of a docile government to substitute the one which at the beginning served as a screen to legalize the invasion of Grenada. This docile government, always in agreement with the United States, will try to present itself as the outcome of a decision made by the Grenadian people -- that is to try to legalize this government.

Secondly, there is a clear military objective: The planned military use of the international airport in Grenada. The airport which was fought so hard for by the U.S. Administration is now controlled by the United States and the control has military purposes.

Thirdly, the freedom for private U.S. investment to enter. It is already known that there are dozens of U.S. negotiators who are ready to take absolute control over all Grenada's riches, beginning with tourism, the exporting of nutmeg, and so on, all a series of economic possibilities which exist on the island, and which will be controlled by foreign investors, specifically U.S. investors.

These are the basic objectives the elections held yesterday in Grenada sought to guarantee, besides the elimination of any vestige of independence of Grenada's domestic and foreign policies. This is important to point out, because we can then understand a little better the reasons why the United States supported swift elections in Grenada.

[Garcia] To end, Javier, we can recall several statements which Kendrick Radix, president of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, made. He said that the Grenadian people would not be reconciled, and that the party would continue to fight to obtain complete freedom, would continue its revolutionary movement, which is not dead, and would continue working toward freedom.

CAMACHO, MACHADO RECEIVE GDR'S HORST DOHLUS

FL041856 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and first secretary of the party in Havana City Province, has received Horst Dohlus, a member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, at the party provincial headquarters in Havana. The Cuban leader described to Dohlus and the delegation accompanying him the plans to develop and remodel the capital in the year 2000.

Machado Meets With Dohlus

FL042040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo and Secretariat member, has met with Horst Dohlus, Politburo and Secretariat member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the delegation he is leading. At the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual confidence, they discussed matters of interest to the two fraternal parties.

POLITBURO MEMBERS PRESIDE OVER ENERGY FORUM

FL031943 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] This morning the first National Energy Forum was inaugurated in the Havana Palace of Conventions, attended by more than 800 national delegates, delegations from foreign countries, and a delegation of the Executive Secretariat of the OLADE. Eighty-seven studies have been presented to the forum, of which nearly 60 were discussed yesterday.

Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Pedro Miret, and Secretariat member Jaime Crombet presided over the inauguration ceremony. The main report was read by Joel Domenech, president of the National Energy Commission, who said that the habit of energy saving and the rational use of every energy source will help us to live with the limitations that war would necessarily impose on us. Later he said:

[Begin recording] The letter that Comrade Fidel wrote to the 310 great energy consumers exhorting them to make a special effort in the energy conservation struggle that faces the nation has had great significance in the entire mass movement that has developed around this task. This call passed beyond the limits of the enterprises that received the letter and became a goal for all of the workers collectives. [applause] [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA HOSTS ASSEMBLY FOR WORKERS

FL042216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1509 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Cuba's Ambassador to Ethiopia Francisco Cabrera, alternate Central Committee member, today presided over an assembly held there and attended by all the Cuban internationalist contingents who are working in Ethiopia. A group of Cuban specialists, experts in small reservoirs, are currently in Ethiopia to help with the government's plans for resolving the drought in this nation.

At the assembly meeting, Cabrera discussed the current situation in Ethiopia, which has been victimized by one of the major droughts in the last 10 years. He called on the Cuban internationalists to continue working with enthusiasm, even though Ethiopia is undergoing problems due to the drought which threatens the lives of more than 9 million people.

ESPIN INAUGURATES PINAR DEL RIO TEXTILE PLANTS

FL291256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Two textile plants, which will permit an increase in the employment of women in Vinales and La Palma municipalities, Pinar del Rio Province, have been inaugurated by Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member and president of the Federation of Cuban Women.

OECS MOVES TOWARD TAXATION TREATY WITH U.S.

FL300028 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 29, CANA -- The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is moving to establish a double taxation treaty with the United States and has mandated its Secretariat to produce a draft agreement.

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told a news conference today heads of government of the seven-member grouping discussed a draft treaty submitted by Washington at last week's summit but had some reservations about it. We have asked the OECS (Secretariat) to draft one with the ideas that we have so that we can submit it to the U.S., she said, adding that she hoped it could be done as quickly as possible. Miss Charles said that in the agreement there was provision for disclosure of information on persons regarding income tax by either country, and OECS member-states felt that would be too burdensome a task for their small staffs. We looked at it, and it could be quite a burden on us to give information if we were asked for it considering our small staff. And I hope the United States will accept the terms we are putting forward, she added.

CARICOM ANNOUNCES FREE TRADE OF PRODUCTS

FL032340 Bridgetown CANA in English 1707 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 3, CANA -- Dairy products, cereals, fish, and meat are among agricultural products soon to be traded freely in the Caribbean Community (Caricom), the Caricom Secretariat said.

Agriculture ministers agreed to implement new arrangements for marketing a specified number of commodities from March 31 next year at a meeting here last week represented by eight countries, it added. A Secretariat release said the ministers also granted observer status to the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Suriname on the Ministerial Committee.

In taking these new measures, the statement said, the Caricom ministers agreed to protect regionally-produced products from competition from outside the Caribbean and thus help to develop domestic production within member states. The ministers, however, noted that the lesser developed countries (LDC's) had special concerns, and made arrangements for the Secretariats of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community to prepare a document on improving their production and marketing infrastructure.

The special two-day meeting studied proposals for liberalising and protecting trade in primary agricultural products. The officials also discussed the question of sugar quotas, and decided to call on the United States Government to rethink its decision to decrease the sugar quota for the Caricom region for 1984-85, since this would result in a net loss to the region of approximately 10 million dollars U.S.; and to request the Trinidad and Tobago Government to re-apply to the European Community (EEC) for a restoration of the sugar quota to the EEC market. Trinidad and Tobago had earlier notified the EEC of an expected shortfall of some 25,000 metric tons of its quota to the EEC market.

The ministers received two progress reports from the Caribbean Food Corporation (CFC) and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI).

The ministers announced the appointment of Dr Arlington Chesney as managing director of CFC from December 1, 1984, for a period of two years, Dr Samsundar Parasram as executive director of CARDI, also from December 1, for two years, and Mr C. George as deputy executive director, with special responsibility for the small farming systems research project.

CCC APPEALS FOR FRAUD-FREE GUYANESE ELECTIONS

FL302055 Bridgetown CANA in English 1940 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 30, CANA -- The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) has appealed to the Guyana Government to ensure that general elections constitutionally due by March 31 next year are untainted by irregularities. In a statement issued here, the Barbados-based CCC, comprising 20-odd religious denominations in the region, noted that voter registration preliminaries were under way.

Said the CCC: Having in mind, therefore, the many allegations over the years concerning deficiencies in the electoral machinery, we would appeal to the government and people of Guyana that no effort be spared to ensure that this exercise transparently contradict the general perception within and outside the region of the erosion of the democratic process. There have been persistent allegations of fraud in Guyana's elections since 1968. An international team of observers, headed by Lord Avebury, chairman of Britain's parliamentary human rights group, found the last poll of December 15, 1980 was rigged massively and flagrantly. The ruling People's National Congress (PNC) won 41 of the 59 seats in parliament.

The CCC in its statement (?sympathized) with Guyana, which has been experiencing a financial and economic crisis for about seven years now. Said the regional church organisation: The economic, social, and political difficulties and challenges faced by the Guyanese people have been of concern to the CCC over the years. In common with other areas of the Caribbean, Guyana, we know, is undergoing economic hardship and this has been aggravated by various factors, including declining prices for her products on the world market. We pray for all the people of Guyana and pledge our support to all that will enhance the integrity and well-being of the country.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING PRESENTS $486-MILLION BUDGET FOR 1985

FL301236 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Bahamian Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling has presented the House of Assembly with a $486 million [U.S.] budget for 1985. In his 90-minute address to the House, the prime minister said 25 percent of the budget will be used to pay the Bahamas foreign debt, estimated at $422 million.

The 11 opposition members of parliament walked out during Mr Pindling's speech, claiming he has no moral authority to rule. The opposition party has called on the prime minister to resign because of allegations his administration has protected drug traffickers operating in the Bahamas in exchange for kickbacks.

BARBADOES

ADAMS ON GRENADA WITHDRAWAL, ELECTIONS

FL041832 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Dec 4, CANA -- Barbados is prepared to withdraw its police from Grenada, where they are helping to keep the peace, once St George's has completed the training of its force, but how long Barbadian soldiers stay there will depend on whether Grenada joins a six-nation regional defence pact, Prime Minister Tom Adams has said. In an interview on the state-owned Radio Barbados last night, Adams, however, said he saw no need for the permanent stationing of U.S. soldiers on Grenada.

Barbados and a number of other Caribbean islands sent soldiers and policemen to Grenada late last year to back up U.S. troops which had invaded the island to unseat a military junta. There are now about 700 American and Caribbean soldiers and policemen on peacekeeping duty in the Spice Isle.

I think that the Grenada Government should and will train its own police with the assistance of the other countries which are helping them, Adams remarked. When this is done there should be no need for foreign policemen in Grenada. However, the withdrawal of the Barbadian soldiers would depend on how Grenada reacts to an open invitation to join the security agreement, Adams admitted. Barbados, Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and St Lucia are the signatories of the security agreement. They have been considering beefing up their security by establishing a regional defence force. I think that any question of stationing troops of one member of the pact in the territory of another will essentially depend on what agreements are reached at regional security meetings, Adams said. So it would not be possible to give a total answer to the question of Barbadian soldiers in Grenada until we see what Grenada decides to do. Adams' remarks came hours after Grenadians went to the polls to elect a new government. The centrist New National Party (NNP), a coalition in whose formation Adams played a part, won the poll.

On the issue of how long the American forces should stay on the isalnd, Adams said: There is no need for American troops in Grenada on a long-term basis. There might be a need on a medium-term basis because of the perceived requirement of a capacity to move people quickly from one point to another, by helicopter, which only extra-regional armies can provide. Helicopters are more expensive than ships, and as far as I am aware there is no defence force in the Eastern Caribbean that is planning to raise a helicopter force, and therefore you might need the Americans to assist in transportation.

GRENADA

NNP'S BLAIZE SWORN IN AS PRIME MINISTER

Pledges Hard Work

FL041850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1833 GMT 4 Dec 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 4, CANA -- Herbert Blaize, the 66-year-old lawyer whose New National Party (NNP), scored a landslide win in yesterday's general election, today pledged hard work to improve conditions in Grenada. At the same time, a key official of the party moved to allay fears of a power struggle in the four-month-old three-party coalition.

This is your victory, Blaize told supporters who greeted him at the new international airport when he arrived from his Carriacou constituency, and nobody can take it away from you. He added: We are going to work hard to make sure that it was not in vain.

Blaize's party, according to unofficial returns, captured 14 of the 15 seats at stake in the election, crushing the right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy and the leftist Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), headed by former Attorney General Kendrick Radix.

Blaize said he would be sworn in today by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon as prime minister, but it is unclear when his cabinet will be announced. I should be sworn in sometime later in the day, but as for the cabinet that would take a little longer, he said.

George Brizen, the leader of one of the parties which formed the coalition, today rejected suggestions by political opponents that there could be a power struggle between himself and another former party leader, Francis Alexis. I have no preoccupations with political office he said. I think service at this time is more important than one's position. I think what we have to do is to work to restore stability rather than (have) individuals trying to jockey themselves for individual positions. I would not be part of jockeying for any individual position, and I would serve the people as I had been doing for the past 21 years in the field of edcuation.

The election was the first since 1976. The last poll was won by the GULP, which was toppled by a leftist coup three years later. The leftists, who said a general election was not a priority, stayed in power until a U.S.-led invasion of the island in October 1983.

Brizan described the election win as a massive rejection of the right and the extreme left. He added: The people have spoken decisively that they want a restoration of parliamentary democracy, peace, jobs, and political stability, plus good government.

Wants U.S. Troops To Stay

PA050408 Paris AFP in English 0348 GMT 5 Dec 84

[By Pierre Cayrol]

[Text] St George's, Dec 5 (AFP) -- Immediately after being sworn in as Grenada's new prime minister Tuesday, Herbert Blaize asked the U.S. President Ronald Reagan to keep U.S. troops here temporarily. They should stay on this Caribbean island with 100,000 inhabitants until a police and security force can be formed, Mr Blaize said at a press conference. That could "take some time." He also asked Jamaica, Tarbados, St Lucia, St Vincent, Dominica, and Antigua to keep some soldiers here until the end of March. U.S. Marines and soldiers from those islands invaded Grenada on Oct 25 last year to crush a pro-Soviet military council that overthrew Premier Maurice Bishop on Oct 19 and executed him. There are 300 U.S. servicemen here now and 250 from the other other islands.

Mr Blaize's right-of-center New National Party (NNP) won 14 of 15 seats in Parliament Monday as 84.9 per cent of the people voted. The Grenada United Labor Party of former Premier Sir Eric Gairy, who was overthrown by Mr Bishop in 1979, won the other seat. But the winner in that constituency, Marcel Peters, resigned immediately in protest against alleged voting irregularities. The pro-Cuban Maruice Bishop Patriotic Movement got unexpectedly few votes. Party leader Kendrick Radix got only 197 votes in a St George's suburban constituency compared with 1,283 for Mr Blaize's candidate, Francis Alexis, and 521 for the labour candidate.

As soon as Mr Blaize was sworn in by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, he went to the Anglican church here to thank God.

Mr Blaize, 66, denied there was foreign interference with the election, noting that observers from the Organization of American States (OAS) watched the polling. Referring to the crowd that had cheered him outside, he said: "No kind of outside interference can generate such enthusiasm." The premier seemed relaxed. But he was warned that a new administration had to be built up: "It will take time to build things out of nothing."

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER HAILS GRENADA ELECTION RESULTS

FL041756 Bridgetown CANA in English 1712 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 4, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga today hailed the victory of Herbert Blaize's New National Party (NNP) in yesterday's Grenada election and dubbed the poll as a vindication of the U.S.-led invasion of the island 13 months ago. My government welcomes this new democratic start in Grenada, and we proudly proclaim the part we played in bringing it about, said Seaga in a statement issued through the official JAMPRESS News Agency. Jamaica was one of the Caribbean countries that sent troops to Grenada at the time of the invasion to topple a radical military [group] that seized power during a leadership fight in the ruling left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) and the murder by the military of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other top leaders.

Last Sunday, Seaga disclosed that his ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) sent workers to assist the Washington-backed NNP in its election bid. The NNP is a coalition of three conservative parties formed with the prompting of a number of Caribbean leaders.

The Grenada invasion received widespread international condemnation and caused a split in the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) -- the grouping of English-speaking Caribbean states. Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Belize, and the Bahamas opposed and criticised the action. Seaga, whose country is a member of Caricom, used the standard argument to defend the invasion: that it was at the invitation of Governor General Sir Paul Scoon and was to end internal bloodshed and a threat to neighbouring states. Said the Jamaica prime minister: Those who criticised our action then have to answer these questions now: Would democracy have returned to Grenada without our timely and limited intervention? Would peace and the will of the people have prevailed? His administration, Seaga said, favoured the restoration of the democratic, constitutional process in Grenada and we stand ready to cooperate with the new leadership, freely elected by its people. He added: Jamaicans take pride in the restoration of democratic government in a neighbouring Caribbean island after a failed socialist experiment was brutally ended...by anarchy and a regime of assassins.

SEAGA SAYS NATION UNDERGOING 'INVESTMENT BOOM'

FL041540 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has set the tone for a week-long trade conference in Miami, Florida, with 27 Caribbean and Latin American nations. Mr Seaga told Miami business leaders that Jamaica has attracted 300 new investment starts in the last 3 years, and 400 more are in the works.

Mr Seaga said Jamaica is undergoing an investment boom unsurpassed. Prime Minister Seaga says, despite the new business, unemployment in Jamaica is still high, and the bauxite and aluminum industries are suffering from the worldwide recession. He said that to many developed countries, the Caribbean remains essentially an unfamiliar region. He said the islands have more to sell the world than just sugar, bananas, coffee, spices, plus white-sand holidays. Mr Seaga says Jamaica is promoting itself now as a movie location, a source of cheap labor for manufacturing, and for its undeveloped land that is suitable for commercial agriculture.